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THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published EVERY TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at $3 per year, payable invariably in advance. The paper is made up expressly for the mails, and contains all the reading matter of the Daily.

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RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. IV....NO. 1076. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

THE COLLINS LINE OF STEAMERS.

GREAT DEBATE IN THE SENATE.

PASSAGE OF THE BILL REDUCING POSTAGE.

Passage of the Navy and Fortification Bills.

Our Maritime Rights as a Neutral Power.

SPEECH OF GEN. WALBRIDGE.

Wrangling about Slavery and Know-Nothingism.

Col. Benton's House Burned—Part of his "Thirty Years" Manuscript Destroyed.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 27.

The fire at Col. BENTON's to-day, destroyed all his manuscripts, including part of his "Thirty Years," and much material for it, consisting of original correspondence with the earlier Presidents and other public men; he bears his loss, however, philosophically. He is cheerful to-night, and is writing a speech.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS....Second Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 27.

A message was received from the President transmitting a communication from the Navy Department, with a copy of the orders given to the Commander of the sloop-of-war *Albany* for her last cruise to Carthagena and Aspinwall. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. MASON, it was resolved that the Committee on Commerce be instructed to consider the expediency of erecting a building for a Custom-House at Alexandria, Va., with accommodations for a Post-Office.

Mr. PEARCE, from the Committee on Printing, reported adversely to printing Professor ESPY's fourth Meteorological Report. He also reported a petition from the Board of Trade of Portland, Maine, for $3,000 to put the tidal alarm apparatus invented by Dr. FLETCHER into operation in the harbor of Portland.

Mr. BENJAMIN presented the resolutions of the Legislature of Louisiana for the establishment of a mail route between New-Orleans and San Francisco via the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. Referred to the Committee on Post-Offices.

Mr. RUSK called up the House bill to reduce and modify the rates of postage. One provision requires prepayment of letters always, by stamps, after the 1st of January, 1856. Another provides for the registration of valuable letters. Considered and passed.

On motion of Mr. STUART, the consideration of the report of the Committee of Conference on the disagreeing votes of both Houses, on the bill for the relief of purchasers and locators of swamp and overflowed lands, was resumed.

The report of the Committee of Conference on Swamp Lands was concurred in—Yeas, 24; Nays, 20.

THE COLLINS LINE—LONG DEBATE.

The bill in relation to the Collins line of steamers was discussed from 1 o'clock in the afternoon till 9 in the evening.

The bill from the House increased the compensation, and made the contract permanent during the period for which it was originally made.

The Committee on Finance offered an amendment to reserve to the Government the power to terminate the contract by the six months' notice in the previous bill.

Mr. HUNTER preferred giving the notice now, but yielded to the amendment.

Mr. BADGER opposed the amendment, and Mr. BAYARD thought with him that the Collins Company should have peace during the residue of their contract.

Mr. GEYER thought the Government should not sustain a commercial line of steamers advantageous to one city and prejudicial to other cities.

To test the question, Mr. JONES, of Tenn., moved that the proper officer of the Government be directed to give the notice specified in the existing law to terminate the contract with the Collins Company.

Then followed a six hours' debate, in which several Senators took part.

The amendment of the Committee on Finance was defeated. Yeas 17, Nays 19.

Several other amendments from the Committee and Senators were defeated, when Mr. CHASE offered a further and elaborate amendment, upon which he was preparing to address the Senate, when it adjourned.

OCEAN MAIL APPROPRIATIONS.

The following is the Ocean Mail Steamer debate:

The first amendment was to strike out after the appropriation of $858,000 for the transportation of the mails from New-York to Liverpool and back, that the *proviso* in the first section of the act, approved the 21st day of July, 1852, be repealed, provided that the Collins Company within two years build and have another steamship ready for the mails, and if said steamship be not ready in two years, then the Collins Company shall carry the United States mails between New-York and Liverpool, from the expiration of the said two years, every fortnight free of charge to the Government until the new steamship shall have commenced the mail service.

Mr. JONES, of Tenn., showed what had been done for the Collins Company, and what they still demand. It is said that the Company have paid no dividend, but I deduce information from the Post-Office Department, that they have a yearly profit in freight and passengers of $1,000,000. He then read a statement from an officer of the Collins Line, showing that the Company had received from government $[illegible], and from other sources about $4,460,000, making in the aggregate $[illegible]. The total expenditures were, $[illegible], leaving a balance of $[illegible], in favor of the Collins Company. He said in justice to Mr. COLLINS he would say that as an offset to this balance there was the loss of the *Arctic*, $[illegible]; the depreciation of the value of the vessels, $[illegible], and the interest upon the capital invested at seven per cent., $[illegible]; making an aggregate of $[illegible], leaving the Company minus $[illegible]. He (Mr. JONES) could not see why Congress should pay this depreciation. The House seven months ago, by a vote of nearly two to one, 88 to 47, voted to discontinue the extra pay and there were 17 Nays to 16 Yeas in the Senate, where there was just a quorum. Now look at both Houses and see the tendency to the other side. What has produced this? Have any new features come up? Shall we say the change is attributable to outside influence? Mr. VANDERBILT proposes to do this service without the extra pay, and my constituents shall know that there is one Senator who is unwilling recklessly to squander the money of the people.

Mr. BADGER—I don't know any thing about Mr. VANDERBILT. I do know what Mr. COLLINS has done. He has accomplished a successful rivalry with Great Britain, and I think for the honor of the country he should be permitted to proceed.

Mr. BUTLER—As to the amendment from the Committee on Finance, Congress by such a measure delegates to the Collins Company power over our marine. We don't give them simply advantages of a favorite son, but the rights of primogeniture. The Collins Company comes each year stronger upon us. These Congressional contracts are made with remarkable intelligence, and urged with all the pertinacity of self-interest. I would give the notice immediately—that is, as soon as the Congressional contract allows. They talk of these steamers for war vessels. They are not Minerva's craft for hostilities, but Cleopatra's barges to carry women and children. There has been too much outside influence upon this matter.

Mr. RUSK—The Senator from South Carolina talks about outside influences. Does he ever think of the inside influences under which we every year threaten the termination of the contract? [In answer to Mr. BUTLER.] In time of war we shall have to rely upon our merchant seamen.

Mr. BUTLER—There were gallant spirits in the war of 1812, but these have degenerated under the sordid spirit of Commerce.

Mr. RUSK—The gallant spirits of that war did not wear epaulettes. They were seamen before the mast. Withdraw the Collins Line, Great Britain gets the monopoly, and thereby will have the advantage of us.

Mr. STUART—Upon the amendment recommended by the Committee, national elements are involved. This question should rise above dollars and cents. The Collins Company never applied for this contract until solicited so to do by the Postmaster General. In 1852, there was an increase of the trips and the pay at the importunities of the commercial interest. I say, as Mr. JONES said the other day of the Mississippi Mail service—it must be performed with speed, at any price. The interest saved by the speed of the Collins Line over the Cunard Line is ten millions per annum, and this the people ultimately pay. Is it desirable that the Company should go on and build better steamers than ever before floated, or by refusing to act justly, shall we have these steamers come back upon ourselves?

Mr. JONES, of Tenn.—I had supposed that Mr. STUART had meant to controvert my facts and figures. All that I know of the commencement of this operation is, that by the record of the sixth of March, 1846, Mr. COLLINS asked for the contract and Congress gave it to him. If Mr. COLLINS is the lowest and best bidder, let us take the offer. That is more than we have been able to get for our Mississippi mails.

Mr. BAYARD—I understand from Mr. JONES, who appears to be acting advisedly, that for $19,200 Mr. VANDERBILT will carry the mails upon the Collin's time.

Mr. JONES—I am not the agent of any man, and do not mean to be, but I learn from Mr. VANDERBILT that for $15,000 per trip he will run the mail on the Cunard time, and for $19,200 upon the Collins time. This does away with extra pay. By the contract, Mr. COLLINS agreed to build five steamers. Has he done it?

Mr. STUART tried to get the floor, when Mr. CLAYTON moved to adjourn. Negatived—Nays, 32; Yeas, 12.

Mr. MALLORY—I concur with Mr. JONES. The question is, shall we pay $858,000 a year for the mail service which can be performed for $300,000 less? Mr. JONES assures us that there is this difference in price. Mr. VANDERBILT is well known to us all. His reputation is second to nobody's. He has made a vast amount of money by the application of steam to our marine service. He offers to bond $2,000,000 to back his offer. When the Senator from Texas spoke of war steamers he had not considered these vessels. Scientific men concur that side-wheel vessels will not answer for war purposes. The Collins steamers are only half bolted, and burn eighty to one hundred tons of fuel in twenty-four hours. On the high seas, away from ports, these steamers could not carry fuel enough to keep afloat. I acknowledge Mr. COLLINS as the pioneer, and would give him the preference; but we are not justified in rejecting an offer of $300,000 a year less from a responsible party.

Mr. TOUCEY—This talk about the incapacity of the Collins steamers for war purposes is not appropriate, now that we have made the contract. In 1852 we increased the compensation, but reserved the right to terminate the contract. Let us retain this reservation to keep the Collins line up to their duty.

Mr. DOUGLAS—I prefer the bill as it came from the House to the report of the Committee. Let us give the notice, or repeal the right to do so.

Mr. TOOMBS—Who come here every session with renewed pertinacity? This rapacious Company, which never fulfilled any of their agreements with the Government. The facts submitted by Mr. JONES are correct. The power to terminate the contract should not be surrendered.

Mr. BAYARD—Such a power should not be exercised by Congress.

Mr. TOOMBS—There is not a horse mail in the country which does not contain precisely such a stipulation.

Mr. MASON—Yes, but from the Post-Office Department, not from Congress.

Mr. TOOMBS—Mr. STUART says this reservation affects legislation. I had rather give ten millions of dollars than have anything influencing our legislation as this contract does. I would terminate the contract, take the vessels, and open the mail service to competition, by invitation from the Post-Office Department. We should get letters cheaper. If the commercial class want peculiar privileges or extra speed, let them pay for it. My friend from North Carolina talked eloquently about these steamers fighting the British. The British Government get a weekly mail for $800,000. We pay for a semimonthly one $858,000. All the mistakes and extravagances of the Collins line have been paid for out of the public Treasury. These troublesome applications will cease when you compel the applicants to fulfill their contracts.

Mr. STUART—Mr. TOOMBS, you are mistaken when you say they come here to importune us. They come because the Postmaster General complains. The idea that whoever gets the mail service should pay for it, is absurd—it would deprive some of the States of any mail service at all. If we should put the Collins line into the General Post-Office Appropriation bill, this difficulty would cease. The severance therefrom makes the trouble.

Mr. SEWARD here got the floor to speak until Mr. CLAYTON, who desired to address the Senate, should come in, but Mr. CLAYTON not returning, Mr. SEWARD, after justifying himself for speaking against time in reference to this contract at a previous Session, gave way, when

Mr. CHASE got the floor and proposed an amendment, whereupon the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 27.

The House passed the Navy and Fortification Appropriation bills; and, on motion of Mr. LATHAM, the bill establishing a United States Circuit Court for the District of California, with one Judge at an annual salary of $4,500.

Mr. MIDDLESWORTH moved the suspension of the rules to take up the Senate Old Soldiers bill.

Several gentlemen said two hundred millions of acres of land will be required for the purpose, according to the report of the Commissioner of Pensions.

Mr. MIDDLESWORTH's motion was agreed to by a vote of 120 against 51, that the bill be considered.

Mr. EDGERTON moved it to be laid on the table. Negatived by a vote of 50 against 108.

The House refused to sustain the previous question as moved by Mr. MIDDLESWORTH.

Further consideration of the bill was postponed until to-morrow noon.

The Senate's amendments to the Indian Appropriation bill were acted on and laid aside to be reported to the House.

While debating the Senate's amendments on the Army bill, Mr. KERR came in saying that Colonel BENTON's house was on fire, which caused great commotion in the Hall. He moved that the Committee rise, but this was suspended by an agreement to take a recess until 7 o'clock for general debate.

OUR MARITIME RIGHTS AS A NEUTRAL POWER—MR. WALBRIDGE'S SPEECH.

On the House reassembling very few members were in attendance.

Mr. WALBRIDGE, Dem., of New-York, spoke in substance as follows:

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is a subject, to which, at an early day in the first session of the present Congress, I had the honor to call the attention of this House, as one of grave moment to the commercial interests of the country, and of immediate concern to my constituents, and that is, the necessity of some distinct declaration by the Legislative department of our Government of what, as a nation, we hold to be our neutral rights; and, at the same time, I deem it important to elicit a declaration from Congress in relation to the political attitude it is our duty to maintain respecting the Island of Cuba.

The opening of the year 1854 was marked by a series of great events, which threatened Europe with convulsion. The political drama had been opened by the Czar of Russia in his formal complaint against the settlement which the Sultan had made upon the conflicting claims of the Greeks and Latins to the holy places at Jerusalem. The aggressive policy of Russia had been the theme of discussion, not only by British journalists, but in the more elaborate discussions of the English Parliament the matter had been presented in a serious light to the European world. The policy of Russia, since the days of PETER THE GREAT, had looked unceasingly to territorial aggrandizement.

The French paper *La Presse* published, in 1810, the political Will of that monarch, which, authentic or not, is a just outline of what the past has shown to be the policy of that Empire; and the present corroborates it, as you will perceive by the 8th and 9th articles, as follows:

8. Extend ourselves unceasingly towards the north, the whole length of the Baltic, and likewise to the south by the Black Sea.

9. To take every possible means of gaining Constantinople and the Indies, (for he who rules there will be the true sovereign of the world;) excite war continually in Turkey and Persia, establishing fortresses on the Black Sea; get control of the sea by degrees, and also of the Baltic, which is a double point necessary to the realization of our project; accelerate as much as possible the decay of Persia; penetrate to the Persian Gulf; reestablish, if it be possible, by the way of Syria, the ancient commerce of the Levant; advance to the Indies, which are the great depot of the world. Once there, we can do without the gold of England.

In the confidential conference which took place in 1853, and in the dispatches from the British Ambassador, Sir G. H. SEYMOUR, in that year to Lord JOHN RUSSELL, it is shown that the present Czar admitted that the policy of the Empress CATHARINE looked to the extension of the Russian power to Constantinople, and that the Emperor ALEXANDER, in writing confidentially, in 1822, to Lord CASTLEREAGH, declared that he was "the only Russian who resisted the views of his subjects upon Turkey, and the loss of popularity which he had sustained by his antagonism to their wishes."

The constant and repeated avowal of a pacific and moderate policy on the part of NICHOLAS, had calmed the apprehensions of the Western Powers; and even this was not interrupted by the visit of the Czar, in 1844, to the Continent and to England, although that visit was made in order that he might more fully and with greater secrecy make known his purposes and smooth down all opposition, so as to secure a division of the Ottoman Empire in such a manner as would inure to the territorial and commercial interests of Russia.

In 1853 we find the Czar in strict and confidential intercourse with the British Ambassador at St. Petersburg, urging the importance of the closest amity between the two countries, and, in the course of his conferences, making the following explicit declaration to Sir G. H. SEYMOUR:

"Frankly, Sir, I tell you plainly, *that if England thinks of establishing herself one of these days at Constantinople, I will not allow it.* I do not attribute this intention to you, but it is better on these occasions to speak plainly. For my part, I am equally disposed to make the engagement not to establish myself there as proprietor; that is to say—*for as occupier I do not say—it might happen that circumstances*—if no previous provision was made, if everything should be left to chance—might place me in the position of occupying Constantinople." And, again, in declaring against the reconstruction of a Byzantine Empire, he added, "*still less will I permit the breaking up of Turkey into little Republics for the Kossuths and Mazzinis and other revolutionists of Europe;*" and that, "rather than submit to any of these arrangements," he "would go to war and as long as" he "had a man and a musket, would carry it on."

It is to be remembered, in tracing the progress of events, that by the treaty of 1774, between the Empress CATHARINE of Russia and the Ottoman Empire, she succeeded in obtaining a stipulation to "protect constantly the Christian religion and its churches." This is a stipulation in the seventh article of the treaty of Kainardjo. It was not asserted by the Russian Government, or even pretended, that there had been the slightest infringement of this treaty stipulation during the reign of the present Sultan, ABDUL MEDJID, who ascended the throne in 1839. The whole affair of the holy shrines and the anxiety of the Emperor of Russia for a treaty securing a protectorate over the Greek Christians, who are the subjects of the Sultan, had, undoubtedly, the single object in view of taking the first decisive step, on the part of Russia, for the absorption of Turkey.

The imperious demand of MENSCHIKOFF was refused by the Porte; and then came the demand of NESSELRODE, threatening, in default of compliance, the occupation of the Danubian provinces of Wallachia and Moldavia, embracing nearly one-fourth of the whole of Turkey in Europe.

In the meantime, as dangers threatened and the policy of the Russian Emperor assumed a more substantive form, the British fleet, acting in concert with the French, proceeded from the British station at Malta to the Bosphorus to watch the progress of events. Yet, as negotiations were pending, the Sultan, under the advice of the English Ambassador, did not in the first instance treat the invasion as a *casus belli*. The ostensible demands of the Emperor of Russia were met by the proposed full guarantee of immunities in the Vienna note.

But the Emperor's real object was a very different thing. He insisted upon the actual transfer to him, and control by treaty, of over twelve millions of Turkish subjects.

The avowed motive of England and France to interfere merely to obtain the equilibrium of Europe, to defend the rights of the weak against the strong, was a secondary purpose. The preponderating cause of interference on the part of England, was the danger of allowing the grasping power of Russia to extend to the Anglo-India dominions and to the commercial privileges which the British people possessed in that direction. The real cause of the interference of England was undoubtedly considered by her statesmen a political necessity.

It will be borne in mind, too, that there are now natural and political causes which hold in check the expansion of the commerce of Russia. She has, it is true, the White Sea on the North—an arm of the Arctic Ocean, but it is shut out from trade by the rigors of Winter for the greater portion of the year—and the Baltic on the West; but these maritime points are also subject to a like difficulty, and are liable to be controlled by the fortifications of Denmark.

We have thus glanced at the real aggressive reasons of Russia, and the real motives for restraint on the part of the Western Powers, who, obeying their instincts of cupidity, self-preservation, and also moved by the lust of dominion, made a demand upon Russia to evacuate the Principalities within a given time, and that her default would be treated as equivalent to a declaration of war.

But I draw the attention of this House and of the country, Mr. Speaker, to the fact that before the commencement of hostilities, or even the declaration of war, the danger of a collision with the neutral rights of the United States had attracted the anxious attention of even British statesmen. In Parliament the Ministry were called upon to guard against this difficulty, since it might be fraught with incalculable, perhaps incurable, evils.

In the debate which took place in the House of Commons, *pending the contemplated action of England* against Russia, Mr. MILNER GIBSON stated his views *as to the importance of the proposition that free ships* make free goods, and proceeded to say: "The question of a neutral flag has already involved Great Britain in war; that it involved that country not only in war with the United States, but, connected with other questions, *with the Confederacy, who ranged themselves* together, in 1780, for the express purpose of an armed neutrality to defend the security of a neutral flag."

Lord JOHN RUSSELL, as the organ of communicating to the House the views of the Ministry, stated in reply, that it was "the intention of the Government, who" had "been some time considering these subjects, to advise her Majesty to issue in some shape or other a document which" would "declare the policy of the Government on these subjects," that "hostilities had not then been entered into," and before they were "entered into, a declaration of the views and policy of her Majesty's Government would be made."

Within a few weeks after this debate in the House of Commons, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the French Government, M. DROUIN DE L'HUYS, made a report that received the approval of LOUIS NAPOLEON, in which it is stated that "at a period when maritime relations and commercial interests occupy so large a share in the existence of nations, it is the duty of any power obliged to wage war to take the necessary measures for alleviating, as much as possible, its effects, by leaving to the commerce of neutral nations every facility compatible with the state of hostility to which they endeavor to remain strangers. But it is not sufficient that the belligerent parties be fully determined to respect constantly the rights of neutrals; they are bound, also, to endeavor to calm down in advance the disquietudes which commercial men are always so prompt to conceive, by not allowing any doubt to subsist as to the principles which they intend *applying*;" that "a set of regulations on the duties of neutrals might appear a sort of infringement on the sovereignty of such nations as desire to preserve neutrality; while, on the contrary, a spontaneous declaration of the principles to which a belligerent party promising to conform, appears the most formal testimony that it can give of its respect for the rights of other nations."

Accordingly, the French Emperor, on the 29th March, 1854, issued his declaration respecting to neutrals, identical with that which emanated from the British Government, as presented in the Queen's declaration dated the 28th March, 1854, at Windsor; in which it is stated as follows:

"*To preserve the commerce of neutrals from* all unnecessary obstruction, her Majesty is willing, for the present, to waive a part of the belligerent rights appertaining to her by the law of nations;" that "it is impossible for her Majesty to forego the exercise of her right of seizing articles contraband of war, and of preventing neutrals from bearing the enemy's dispatches; and she must maintain the right of a belligerent to prevent neutrals from breaking an effective blockade which may be established with an adequate force against the enemy's forts, harbors, or country;" but that "her Majesty will waive her right of seizing property laden on board of a neutral vessel, unless it be contraband of war;" that "it is not her Majesty's intention to claim the confiscation of neutral property not being contraband of war found on board enemy's ships; and her Majesty further declares that, being anxious to lessen as much as possible the evils of war, and to restrict its operations to the regularly organized forces of the country, it is not her '*present*' intention to give letters of marque for the commissioning of privateers."

The terms of these declarations on the part of Great Britain and France, are not such as, in my judgment, are acceptable to the American people. They lay claim to rights as inherent under the laws of nations, which we dispute, and make known their course and policy in the war that now agitates Europe as unconditional "*for the present.*"

When these declarations reached the United States, now nearly a year ago, I felt it due not only to the commercial district which I have the honor to represent, but to our national dignity, that I should draw the attention of this House to the subject by the presentation of certain resolutions, in the expectation that the enlightened Committee on Foreign Relations might examine the subject and mature such propositions for legislation as in their judgment was due to the great interest we represent, and the high responsibility we have assumed.

We had felt the blasting effects of the Milan and Berlin decrees, and the British orders in council upon our commerce during the war that grew out of the French Revolution in 1793. Our sovereignty as a nation was infringed, our commerce interrupted, our seamen imprisoned, and every indignity inflicted upon us under the municipal law of England, which she announced and enforced as international law.

The time is now at hand, and the present juncture in the affairs of the belligerents of Europe render it necessary on our part for us to declare these principles touching our maritime rights as a neutral power, and a member of the family of nations.

The war has already swelled the annual expenses of the empire of Russia to the enormous amount of some $[illegible], being an excess over the regular revenue of $100,000,000, and leaving this sum as an annual [illegible].

England, with a national debt, the interest of which is $135,000,000 annually, is engaged in a war which adds to her expenses annually from $150,000,000 to $175,000,000; and France, saddled with immense burdens to sustain her Government, enters the field with a weight of obligation oppressively felt by her toiling millions.

No more auspicious period could ever be selected for the Government of the United States to declare its policy in reference to our maritime and commercial rights, than at this juncture.

Now, the United States claim the right to navigate the high seas without molestation, on account of the strife which has been brought about by no act of theirs; and as an inherent and unalienable right that belongs to our sovereignty, and not because it is conceded by any treaty stipulation.

Their laws and ability are competent to punish any of our citizens for engaging in this quarrel, or aiding or abetting any of the belligerents. If their action should embroil us in difficulty with other nations, in acknowledging this obligation, and a willingness to adhere to the principle of non-interference, we demand, and will insist upon an absolute immunity to navigate the high seas in the peaceful pursuits of commerce, and will submit to no claim to search, visitation or detention, under any color or pretext whatever.

The great principles of public law on which rests the present right, have been asserted by the distinguished patriots of the Revolution, and reiterated by the enlightened statesmen who have since presided over the Executive departments; but by the Constitution of the United States the power to declare war is delegated to the *Congress* of the United States. It is for the *legislative* department, then, of this national Government, to give their DECLARATION in time in the form of a public act. They have a right to demand a hearing in the council of nations, and to insist upon their doctrine as to what is the law of reason and right in this respect, and to enforce that doctrine, if need be, by all the means which the nation can command.

There is another subject, Mr. Speaker, that naturally associates itself with the subject now presented for consideration, and that is, the relations we hold towards the Island of Cuba. The efforts made by the Western powers with the Executive of this government to induce an abnegation of any future acquisition by the United States, are known to the world. The policy at the bottom of this presumptuous measure on the part of France and England, and the irrationality of their interference, were ably exposed by a distinguished statesman who presided over the State Department at the close of the last Administration.

The principles then declared by him, and the views then announced, constitute the basis of the true American creed. We respect and should enforce the MONROE doctrine of resistance to any attempt at European interference in the affairs of this Continent. That is the great principle which pervades the State papers of all the different Administrations from the days of President MONROE to this hour. That it may have all the weight which an *act of Congress would give*, I desire, also, in connection with the subject of our neutral rights, that this doctrine shall also enter into our legislation; and, therefore, Mr. Speaker, at an early period of the session at which I first had the honor to appear in this hall, I felt it my duty to ask the attention of this House to these important subjects by the following resolutions. I again present them, earnestly hoping they may, at no distant day, be incorporated into the public law of the country, as I believe they will command the assent of the whole American people.

"Resolutions of Congress declaratory of our Maritime rights, and of our policy interdicting the extension of the European system of Government on any portion of this Hemisphere.

"*Resolved by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the United States, as a maritime power, having neutral rights to maintain, deem it proper, in view of the existing war in Europe to declare and make known that every American vessel engaged in the lawful pursuits of commerce is held by this Government to be protected by the flag that covers her, and which shall be the evidence of her nationality; that we attach to all such vessels a character of sovereignty, considering them as clothed with immunities corresponding to those which appertain to our territory; that our rights as thus declared rest upon no precarious or temporary basis, nor upon the concession of any power, but upon public law, as insisted upon from the early history of the Republic; and that any attempt to enforce an obsolete right of impressment, search, detention, or visitation, in regard to such American ship will be regarded as an act of hostility to the United States, and just cause of war.

"*Be it further resolved*, That, as the existing conflicts in Europe may lead to the change of political sovereignty in some of the European powers, and the destruction of political sovereignty in others, we deem it proper for Congress to make known to them that we affirm the doctrine that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system of Government to any portion of this hemisphere, as dangerous to our peace and safety; and, from the geographical and commercial position of the Island of Cuba to this continent, we will never consent to her sovereignty being transferred except to the United States, to which she seems naturally to belong."

Mr. RUFFIN gave his reasons for voting for Mr. WITTE's Anti-Know-Nothing resolution. He could see no evil, real or imaginary, which is supposed to exist in this country to justify American freemen forming secret oath-bound political societies. They may do for the despotism of Russia and Austria, but certainly not for this country. The object is to get possession of the *National Treasury. Know-Nothingism sprung in the* Northern States.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Ill.—What State?

Mr. RUFFIN—I judge in Illinois, looking at its last election.

Mr. FLORENCE—Thank God, in Pennsylvania its banner is torn but flying.

Mr. WASHBURNE—What part?

Mr. FLORENCE, (proudly)—The First Congressional District. [Laughter.]

Mr. RUFFIN, resuming, said Know-Nothingism was a slip from the root of Federalism. It was a radical, sectional and destructive party—an Abolition disunion scheme—and, unless checked in its progress, will sunder the ties which bind these States together. It is an emanation of filth and corruption—a rotten and festering "ism." It could not be expected that the South will be blinded and led away by this Jack o' the Lantern into the marshes of Abolition, or follow "SAM," with his dark lantern, into his midnight conclave. It was his opinion Mr. BENNETT, with his *Herald*, had done more to further the progress of this Order than any other man. Notwithstanding the high professions of the patriotism of the Know-Nothings, there are applicants enough for the offices in the gift of the next House of Representatives to take Sebastopol. There are applicants for places from the Speaker's Chair down to the African High Priest who ministers at the Temple of Cloacina. [Laughter.]

Mr. ENGLISH spoke about the Smithsonian Institution. He said, although not approving of all it has done, he thought its present condition is not only encouraging, but a matter of congratulation rather than censure to those who have the management of affairs.

Mr. GOODWIN said some time ago he gave notice of his desire to introduce a bill prohibiting Slavery in Kansas and Nebraska, and forbidding its introduction or establishment in any of the Territories of the United States, but up to this he had not had an opportunity of doing so. He was still seeking an occasion for that purpose. He condemned, in strong terms, the Missouri Compromise, which was recklessly and heartlessly consummated. The people in the late election have rendered a verdict clear and conclusive for the restoration of the Missouri Compromise, therefore it was the duty of Congress to obey their will. This was the issue in contest, and not Know-Nothingism, as the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. RUFFIN) wrongly supposed. He strongly condemned Slavery, and earnestly spoke for the freedom of the Negro race.

Mr. FLORENCE, in allusion to Mr. GOODWIN's remarks concerning the Anti-Nebraska triumph in New-York, asked how it was that members of that State, who voted for the Nebraska iniquity, as it was called, were stricken down.

Mr. HUGHES, by consent, answered the question by saying there were four candidates in the field last election when he was a candidate, but the District was opposed to him, although he was first elected by 800 majority, while SCOTT received a majority of 1,100. He voted against the Nebraska bill, thus obeying his honest conviction and the will of his constituents. He could assure gentlemen his successor would oppose inch by inch and step by step every effort made to extend Slavery over this fair land. It was enough to say his successor is a warm SEWARD Whig.

Mr. GOODE understood Mr. GOODWIN to say he reflects on the views of Northern Representatives. Do they mean to pass a law preventing Slavery extending to Kansas and Nebraska?

Mr. GOODWIN—Certainly.

Mr. GOODE—And that neither Kansas nor Nebraska shall come into the Union as a Slave State?

Mr. GOODWIN—I would vote against it.

Mr. GOODE—Do you represent the majority of the North? If so, let it be known to the South, that they may know the issue.

Mr. GIDDINGS (to Mr. GOODWIN)—Let me say a word. The people of Ohio, by 80,000 majority—

Mr. GOODE (interrupting)—I don't care what majority.

Mr. GIDDINGS (resuming)—Will sweep away Slavery from Kansas and Nebraska, and every other Territory.

Mr. GOODE (participating in the excitement)—Do it, and sweep me from the House, if you can.

Mr. GOODWIN—In the name of justice and right, the people of the North require that Slavery shall be excluded from all the Territories.

Mr. MAXWELL wished to know the particular nature of the Compromise, which forbids Southern men from going into the Territories and taking their property with them, while Northern men can take theirs. Whence the distinction?

Mr. GOODWIN denied no right to Southern enjoyed by Northern men. The former can take with them the same property as the latter can, but the North will exclude Slavery from territories. In reply to Mr. MAXWELL, he referred to the ordinance of 1787, which was cotemporaneous with the Constitution. In conclusion, he said only by divorcing the Government from Slavery can peace and quiet be restored to the country, and this vexed question settled.

Mr. UPHAM obtained permission to print his speech on the subject of mediation by this Government in the European war.

Mr. LETCHER wished to know whether it was the settled and fixed purpose of the North to repeal the Fugitive Slave law, or so modify it as to render it no longer safe or protective to the South? Was it the settled policy of New-York or the North to revive the Missouri Compromise?

Mr. GOODWIN replied—He understood the majority of the people of New-York to be in favor of restoring Slavery restriction to Nebraska and Kansas, and preventing Slavery in all the Territories.

Mr. LETCHER—That is frank, and did he understand from the remark of Mr. GIDDINGS, that this purpose is so settled and fixed that even the sanctity and preservation of the Union will not restrain them? Was the gentleman from New-York (Mr. GOODWIN) in favor of passing a law abolishing Slavery in the District of Columbia?

Mr. GOODWIN could not speak of the intention of the North, or Empire State. No doubt they would be in favor of it, he certainly was in favor of submitting the question to the people of the District.

Mr. LETCHER resumed—It was important that the South should come here next Congress with a spirit and determination to resist any effort on the part of the North, be the consequences what they may. If the Union cannot be preserved on terms of equality in the Territories open alike to North and South, we want to understand it, and whenever that time comes, let the Union go for whatever it is worth. He was regarded as one of the most conservative men in Virginia. He was prepared for the result. He should stand by the land in which he was born, and which will receive his bones hereafter.

Mr. HUGHES inquired if the people of the District of Columbia should ask for the abolition of Slavery here, would the gentleman go for that?

Mr. LETCHER—You had no right to meddle with that question at all. It is a usurpation of power which will lead to nothing but mischief. God Almighty knows the gentleman, Mr. HUGHES, went far enough last session with his Anti-Slavery party in the war against Nebraska and against the institutions of the South. Yet he was not returned by his constituents, but thrown overboard, and Mr. SEWARD, a Whig, sent in his place.

Mr. GIDDINGS, explaining, said the present position of the Free States, as a Federal Government, shall be entirely purified from the crimes and iniquities of Slavery, but will leave the institution where it is in the States untouched. They would repeal the Fugitive Slave Law, and leave the people of the Districts, black and white, to say whether Slavery shall be abolished. He expected that the next Congress will pass a bill striking the chains from slaves under the power of the Federal Government. The threat of disunion has ceased even to frighten school girls. [Laughter.]

Mr. LETCHER said it was impossible for the people of Virginia to submit to such interference of their Government; they would never submit to be disgraced and dishonored. If the party whom Mr. GIDDINGS represents are disposed to press this issue on us, let us go into a body by ourselves, and leave the other party to go into a body by themselves. He asked Mr. GIDDINGS whether he belonged to the Know-Nothings?

Mr. GIDDINGS replied, he knew nothing about the organization.

Mr. LETCHER—I find that nobody has any personal knowledge of it. [Laughter.] I have yet to see the first man who will acknowledge he is one. Even the gentleman from Massachusetts, (Mr. BANKS,) could not be screwed up to say he is one.

Mr. BANKS—Nobody has asked the question.

Mr. LETCHER—Do you belong.

Mr. GIDDINGS—I'll answer.

Mr. LETCHER—I can get nothing out of you. [Laughter.]

Mr. GIDDINGS—I don't belong to the Know-Nothings.

Mr. LETCHER—Let me try the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. BANKS—I belong to an organization—not that I know it is called Know-Nothing—but it answers the description which has been given.

Mr. LETCHER—Then, there is one who acknowledges the corn. [Laughter.] As the gentleman is the High Priest, how many followers has he here?

Mr. BANKS—I don't know one.

Mr. LETCHER—That's remarkable. He is the head of a Know-Nothing family, and don't know his children. [Laughter.] That is practical Know-Nothingism. I have heard it said the rule is to know nothing and nobody, and to listen and make use of all they hear. I think, after the last answer of the gentleman, the House will have no difficulty in arriving at the conclusion that the Know-Nothings have been correctly described.

Mr. GIDDINGS—Are you a Know-Nothing?

Mr. LETCHER—Practically, theoretically, socially, morally, or otherwise, I am not. Whenever I shall join a society and have not the manliness to say I am a member of it, I trust I shall never be here, or in any position where confidence is reposed in me. He asked Mr. BANKS whether Senator WILSON is a Know-Nothing.

Mr. BANKS replied, "I don't know."

Mr. LETCHER thought that was strange.

After further remarks in condemnation of the Know-Nothings, the Committee rose at 11 o'clock and the House adjourned.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 27.

Col. BENTON's house was burned to-day; the furniture, however, and the adjoining houses were saved.

The weather is still cold and windy; thermometer 25° above zero.

At the election of Mayor and City Councilmen yesterday, the American ticket had a large majority. The present Mayor was reelected.

Also, at Frederick, Md., the Know-Nothings elected their Councilmen yesterday by an average vote of three to one.

Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, *Feb.* 27.

No. 78—William Judson, appellant, *vs.* Wm. W. Corcoran. Argument was concluded by Mr. LAWRENCE, for the appellant.

No. 79—U. S. Executor of the relations of Beverley Tucker, plaintiff in error, *vs.* A. G. Seaman, Superintendent of Public Printing. Argument *commenced by Mr. CHILTON, for plaintiffs*, was continued by the Attorney General and Mr. JOHNSON.

LEGAL INTEREST IN THE UNITED STATES.—In twenty-one of the States, the legal rate of interest is six per cent.; in four States it is seven per cent.; in Texas and Alabama it is eight per cent.; in Louisiana it is five per cent., and in Mississippi it is ten per cent. California has no usury laws. The *Bankers' Magazine* says: "There are various States that permit a higher rate of interest on special contracts, viz.: In Vermont, seven per cent. may be charged upon railroad bonds; in New-Jersey, seven per cent. may be charged in Jersey City and in the township of Hoboken; in Maryland, the penalty is a matter of some doubt, in consequence of a late decision of Judge TANEY, which does not, however, meet the assent of the bar of Baltimore; in Arkansas, ten per cent. may be charged on special contracts; in Illinois, the banks may charge seven per cent., and ten per cent. may be charged between individual, *on special contracts*; in Iowa, ten per cent. is allowed on special contracts; in Louisiana, eight per cent. may be charged; in Michigan and Ohio, contracts in writing are legal to charge ten per cent.; in Texas, twelve per cent. may be charged on special contracts. The penalties for a violation of the usury laws is different in most of the States. In Michigan there is no penalty; in Massachusetts and New-Hampshire, the usurer forfeits three times the whole interest; in Maine, the excess of interest is not recoverable; in Vermont and Rhode Island, the excess may be recovered back; in Connecticut there is a forfeiture of all the interest.—*Baltimore American, Feb.* 2.

☞ The Board of Surgeons for the examination of candidates for admission into the Navy as Assistant Surgeons, meet at Philadelphia on Monday, the 12th of March.

THE USURPATIONS OF SLAVERY.

SPEECH OF WILLIAM H. SEWARD

In the Senate of the United States, Feb. 23, 1855,

ON THE

Bill to Protect Officers of the United States.

MR. PRESIDENT: The scene before me, and all its circumstances and incidents, admonish me that the time has come when the Senate of the United States is about to grant another of those concessions, which have become habitual here, to the power of Slavery in this Republic. For the second time, in a period of nearly three months, the brilliant chandelier above our heads is lighted up; the passages and galleries are densely crowded; all the customary forms of legislation are laid aside. The multifarious subjects, which have their rise in all parts of this extended country, are suddenly forgotten in a concentration of feeling upon a single question of intense interest. The day is spent without adjournment. Senators foregoing their natural relaxation and refreshment, remain in their seats until midnight approaches. Excitement breaks out in every part of the Chamber. Criminations and recriminations, and denunciations of Senators individually, and of Senators by classes, equally of those who have participated in the debate, and of those who have remained silent, grate harshly upon the ear. Such as these were the incidents that heralded the passage of the Fugitive Slave act of 1850. Such as these attended the abrogation of the Missouri Compromise in 1854. I know full well that the fall of Constitutional Liberty is as certain to follow these incidents occurring now, as it followed the like incidents on the sad occasions to which I have referred. And, for aught I know, the booming gun, which proclaimed those former triumphs of Slavery, is already planted again under the eaves of the Capitol, to celebrate another victory. My course, on this occasion, has been the same as on all former occasions of a like character. I have forborne from engaging in the debate, until near the end of the controversy, that the country may know who it is, and who it is not, that disturbs the public harmony, and breaks the public peace, by the agitation of Slavery in these Halls; and I shall speak now, less in the form of an argument against the bill before us, than of a protest, upon which I shall take my stand, to abide the ultimate judgment which shall be rendered by the American people.

For myself there is a painful association connected with the rise of this debate. I arose in my place at 11 o'clock this morning, simultaneously with the honorable Senator from Connecticut, (Mr. TOUCEY) and each of us demanded an audience, which was assigned by the Chair to him. He announced this bill, which, however obscure in its language, was, as we all instantly knew, designed for the protection of officers of the United States who are engaged in executing the Fugitive Slave Law. On the other side, I held in my hand a proposition, to be submitted to the Senate, for the erection of a bronze monument, fifty feet high, in the city of Washington, which should illustrate the life and the death of THOMAS JEFFERSON, and commemorate the immortal names of the signers of the Declaration of American Independence. It was a new acknowledgment which I was about to ask from the Senate of the United States to the great fact on which the liberties of this country and all its Constitutions rest—that all men are created equal. Sir, the success which the honorable Senator from Connecticut (Mr. TOUCEY) obtained over me, when the floor was assigned to him, was ominous. The Senate of the United States will erect no monument to the memory of JEFFERSON, who declared that in the unequal contest between Slavery and Freedom, the Almighty had no attribute which could take part with the oppressor. But the Senate will, on the other hand, promptly comply with the demand to raise another bulwark around the institution of Slavery.

Mr. President, as there is nothing new in the circumstances of this transaction, so it has happened now, as on all similar occasions heretofore, that everything foreign from the question at issue has been brought into the debate. The introduction of these foreign matters has, as heretofore, been attended with a profusion of reproaches, and calumnies, and epithets, as inappropriate to the occasion as they are inconsistent with the decorum and dignity of an august Legislature. Those of us upon whom such denunciations, calumnies and epithets have been showered, have endured them long; and I think no one will deny that we have endured them patiently. To such Senators as have given utterance to their opinions in that form of argument, I make for myself only this reply—that that field of debate is relinquished exclusively to themselves. Now, as on similar occasions heretofore, the relations of political parties, and their respective merits and demerits, have entered largely into the discussion. Sir, I shall forbear from entering into that part of the debate, for the reason that I am addressing, not politicians, but statesmen. So far as the justice or expediency of the measure under consideration is concerned, it can make no difference whether those who advocate it or those who oppose it are Whigs or are Democrats, or belong to that new class of men who are popularly called Know-Nothings. Arguments based on such grounds may have their weight somewhere else—outside of this Chamber, or possibly up there—[pointing to the gallery]—but certainly not down here. Inquisition has been made concerning the circumstances and influences which attended the recent elections of members not only *of this House, but of the House* of Representatives, for the purpose, as it seems, of *awakening prejudices against those who oppose the* passage of this bill. I give notice to honorable Senators *who have adopted this line of argument*, that it is neither required by the people whom I represent here, nor is it consistent with their dignity and honor, that I should assume to interpret the motives which determined their choice of legislators. The results are before the world. They explain themselves. Equally derogatory from my duty, and disrespectful to the statesmen around me, and to the States which they represent, would it be, were I to inquire into the manner or circumstances of the elections made by those States. I recognize every Senator here as the exponent of the opinions and principles of the State from which he comes. And I hear no voice from any State but that to which its representatives give utterance. Nevertheless, Mr. President, I shall not shrink from such an exposition of my own opinions and sentiments on collateral issues, as shall tend to disembarrass a good cause, by relieving it from unjust prejudices, directed against myself as its advocate.

First, in regard to what is called the Nebraska Question. I freely confess, that I regard the abrogation of the Missouri Compromise by the Nebraska bill of the last session as an unjust, unnecessary, dangerous, and revolutionary act. I voted against it as such. Let that vote stand against me, in the minds and in the hearts, if it must be so, of those Senators who regard it as a cause for reproach. Certainly, this is not the time to justify that vote. A time to do so was, when the vote was given, and its vindication was then duly made. There is probably another time coming for the renewal of that vindication—a time in the near future, when the question of a restoration of Freedom throughout the Territories of the United States will arise in the Senate. Then, if God shall bless me with continued life, and health and strength, I hope again to do my duty. To that future time I adjourn the argument on the bill for the abrogation of the Missouri Compromise.

There is more of propriety in the discussions of the Fugitive Slave law, which have been [illegible] during this debate. I have no need, however, to speak on that subject. I have fully debated it heretofore, on more occasions than one, in this place. Every word of what I then said, is recorded in the legislative history of the United States. There is not a thought that I would wish to add; there is not a word that I am willing to take away. Time is full surely and quite rapidly enough resolving the question whether those were right who pronounced the Fugitive Slave law a just and necessary, and constitutional act, full of healing to a wounded country, or whether the humble individual who now stands before you was right when he admonished you that that law was unnecessary, unwise, inhuman, and derogatory from the Constitution, and that it would never be executed without new and continued compromises. The transaction of this night takes place, in order that the words of that prophecy may be fulfilled.

I am not allowed, Sir, to mock the manes of this [illegible] alluding to a body of men who [illegible] in the public eye under a name which I [illegible] to repeat in the presence of so grave and reverend an assemblage as this—the Know-Nothings. They are said to have contrived their disguise with so much ingenuity that one who is not a novitiate cannot deny a knowledge of their [illegible] and principles, without implying his communion and membership with them. Nevertheless, I must reply to the Senator from Illinois, (Mr. DOUGLAS,) who charges me, among others, with such an affiliation, that I have no knowledge of that body of men, other than what is afforded [illegible]

therein, it shall then be the duty of the State Court to accept the surety, and proceed no further in the cause; and any bail that may have been taken shall be discharged, and the said copies being entered as aforesaid in such Court of the United States, the cause shall there proceed in the same manner as if it had been brought there by original process; and any attachment of the goods or estate of the defendant by the original process shall hold the goods or estate, so attached to answer the final judgment, in the same manner as by the laws of such State they would have been holden to answer such final judgment, had it [illegible]

more deliberately the necessity for a measure so bold, and the consequences which must follow it.

I repeat, Sir, that there is no necessity for this act. In every case which is intended to be reached by it, the mandate of the Supreme Court of the United States annuls the judgment of the State Court which has mistaken its own powers, or encroached upon the Federal authority; and the State itself, with all its dignity and pride, falls humbled and abased at the foot of central and imperial power. I habitually contemplate everything connected with the development of the resources and with the extension and aggrandizement and glory of this my country, with an enthusiasm which I am sure I do [illegible]

[illegible] pation, that it virtually suspended the writ of habeas corpus, that it unconstitutionally denied a trial by jury, and that it virtually commanded a judgment of perpetual Slavery to be summarily rendered upon ex parte evidence, which the party accused was not allowed to refute in the due and ordinary course of the common law. You adopted new and oppressive penalties in answer to all these remonstrances; and, under threats and alarms for the safety of the Union, the Fugitive Slave bill received the sanction of the Congress of the United States, and became a law. That was the second act. When murmurs and loud complaints arose, and remonstrances came in from every side, you resorted to an old and much abused expedient. You brought all the great political parties in the United States into a coalition and league to maintain this law, and every word and letter of it, unimpaired, and to perpetuate it forever. All your other laws, although they might be beneficent, and protective of human rights and of human liberty, could be changed, but this one unconstitutional law, so derogatory from the rights of human nature, was singled out from among all the rest, and was to be, like the laws of the Medes and Persians, a decree forever.

This was the third act. And where are you now? It is only five years since the Fugitive Slave Law was passed. You have poured out treasure like water to secure its execution. The public police, the revenue service, the army and the navy, have been at your command, and have all been vigorously employed, to aid in enforcing it. And still the Fugitive Slave Law is not executed, and is becoming obsolete. You demand a further and a more stringent law. The Federal Government must be armed with new powers, subversive of public liberty, to enforce the obnoxious statute. The bill before us supplies those new powers. This is the fourth act. It is easy to be seen that it cannot be the final one.

Sir, I look with sorrow, but with no anxiety, upon these things. They will have their end before long in complete discomfiture. I abide the time, and wait for the event. I perform my duty, the only duty which remains for me now, in protesting against the enactment of this law, and in expressing to you my conviction that you are traveling altogether in the wrong direction. If you wish to secure respect to the Federal authorities, to cultivate harmony between the States, to secure universal peace, and to create new bonds of perpetual union, there is only one way before you. Instead of adding new penalties, employing new agencies, and inspiring new terrors, you must go back to the point where your mistaken policy began, and conform your Federal laws to MAGNA CHARTA, to the CONSTITUTION, and to the RIGHTS OF MAN.

Toussaint L'Ouverture.

C. W. ELLIOTT, Esq., who delivered the lecture on "Toussaint L'Ouverture" on Monday evening, before the New-York Library Association, has determined, we understand, to repeat it in some of our neighboring cities, at the request of several societies. The great interest that attaches to the subject, the pleasing and attractive manner in which it is presented, and the agreeable address of the lecturer, will entitle him to large audiences, which we hope he may meet.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

LIFE AND BEAUTIES OF FANNY FERN. New-York: H. LONG & BROTHER.

This is the worst book of the season,—the most unwholesome—the meanest. There is no author's name attached to it. In the circle of our literary acquaintance, we do not know a man who would willingly confess to its authorship, and if we did, we should drop his acquaintance as early as possible. We are surprised that the Brothers LONG,—respectable publishers,—should peril their reputation by suffering their imprint upon its title page.

The intention of the book is to hold up "Fanny Fern" to ridicule—to show that she is a bad woman, and, perhaps, by publishing in it many of her early sketches, to prevent *her* reaping any additional pecuniary reward from them,—three as contemptible intentions, when a woman is in the case, as any *gentleman* ever conceived. The opening paragraph will prove one of these intentions. Here it is:

"SARAH PAYSON WILLIS, the subject of this sketch, was born in Portland, Maine, July 9, 1811. Through the negligence, doubtless, of the Clerk of the town, it is not recorded that the Sun stood still on the eventful morning, but old journalists tell a legend of the cock's crowing with extraordinary shrillness in honor of this wonderful advent. She is the daughter of Mr. NATHANIEL WILLIS, one of the most industrious and respectable citizens of Boston, now a man well advanced in years. It is scarcely necessary to add that she is sister to Mr. N. P. WILLIS, the brilliant essayist and poet."

A sneer at SARAH PAYSON WILLIS, and a puff of N. P. WILLIS to start with.

No one who acknowledges a particle of respect for the male branch of the WILLIS family, will degrade them by suspecting for a moment that they were the authors or instigators of this volume. Their *enemy* that did it owes them deep apologies for making a denial of any connection with it, binding upon them.

It is made up of three several portions, but they are all so run together that to get the whole of either, however small, it is necessary to go through the whole book. One part tells what purports to be a true history of Fanny Fern. Another is a compilation of the *adverse* criticisms that were written upon *Ruth Hall*. Another is a collection of Fanny Fern's earlier sketches, gathered from the *Olive Branch* and other newspapers—the preference evidently being given to those which she is most likely to be ashamed of; those which were too masculine and rough, and least delicate of expression, and too unwomanly to be willingly preserved; yet some of them are exceedingly delicate and tearful, spicy, caustic and memorable; moreover, they are all as familiar as household words. The papers of every State have helped to circulate them, and some will not cease to go the rounds for years yet.

All that is told of Fanny Fern's history might have been put into three pages. We will rehearse it.

SARAH P. WILLIS was born in Portland, Me., July 9, 1811. Her father was Deacon NATHANIEL WILLIS, long time editor of the Boston *Recorder*—a Congregationalist paper—and now the editor of the *Youth's Companion*. SARAH went to Miss CATHARINE E. BEECHER's school at Hartford; also to the Pittsfield and the Londonderry schools. She flirted there some, and studied little. In 1837 she married Mr. ELDRIDGE, of Boston—the son of a physician. He was Cashier of the Merchants' Bank, and a generous and indulgent man. He died in 1846. They had three children. The eldest died, aged 3 years; the other two are living—daughters—and aged (says our "informing" volume) about 10 and 15. She remained only a short time a widow. *During* her widowhood her father paid out $200 for her support, and her father-in-law, the Doctor, paid $600 more. Her second husband was Mr. FARRINGTON, of Boston, a merchant, a widower, and a father. While his new wife and children were boarding at the Marlboro' House, Mr. F. left for Chicago, and has never returned. A divorce, it is hinted, was soon obtained. She early began to support herself by her contributions to the *Olive Branch*, and then to the *True Flag*. Soon Messrs. DERBY & MILLER offered her $400, or ten cents a copy on every copy printed of a collected volume of her papers. The latter bargain was accepted, and *Fern Leaves from Fanny's Portfolio* brought the widow FARRINGTON several thousand dollars. *Little Ferns* quickly followed, then a second series of *Leaves*, and during the past season *Ruth Hall* was produced.

There, reader, you have all that is new in the book. Hold,—there is some scandal hinted;—to wit, that she paints, and—can it be possible!—that she is older than she was. Then, too, she has an odd way of making herself agreeable to each new comer, and introduces gentlemen by wrong names, as Mr. Brown for Mr. Smith, or Mr. Jenkins for Mr. Jones;—has not many lady acquaintances; always would dress handsomely; and even when her pen was all her living, would have the apartments, where she and her little girls lived, neat, tidy, tasty, and her parlor even sumptuously furnished. Then she writes a very large hand and underscores a great many words, and her editor has to weed out a great many of her hieroglyphics.

That is the whole of the *original* portion of the book. The remainder—except what is made up of the adverse criticisms—consists of stolen "Fern Leaves" that were withered, or soiled, or unsightly, or not yet gathered up by "Fanny." The Preface says, "In giving selections from her *Beauties*—we have infringed on no one's copyright." Perhaps not; but the collector,—we will venture—feels more like a thief than an honest man to-day.

Fanny Fern made a great mistake in writing *Ruth Hall*. To say what she said even of a *brute of a father*, were enough to prejudice the world against any woman. But Fanny Fern's faults she carries in her right hand. She publishes her own accusation, and whoever reads her book recognizes it. She is malicious and revengeful, perhaps, in her book, but *this* book is *mean*—and that none can say of *Ruth Hall*!

It is thought that such notice as we have given this *Life and Beauties* helps sell a volume. That is not our look out. If any one is foolish enough to waste a dollar for it, he shall find it a handsomely printed volume that he can finish at a brief sitting. It is bound prettily in muslin. Upon its back and either side is stamped the picture of a serpent biting a file. We do not think this emblem a fitting one. The serpent is not so graceful and fine a one as is represented, and Fanny is not a file that cannot be stung, though she has rasped some of her heartless enemies badly enough. Another emblem would have been more appropriate—a donkey setting his hard hoof upon a lily that is lopped.

PLAIN AND SOLID GEOMETRY. To which is added Plain and Spherical Trigonometry and Mensuration, accompanied with all the necessary Logarithmic and Trigonometric tables. By GEO. R. PERKINS, LL. D. New-York: D. APPLETON & CO.

This is a work from an experienced mathematician and teacher, Professor PERKINS, late of the State Normal School. It will be found to supply an open place among the text books of our high schools and colleges. The Geometrical portion is based on VINCENT's revised work. The chapters on Spherical Trigonometry are adapted somewhat to simplify that intricate department of mathematical study.

THE ARCHBISHOP: OR, ROMANISM IN THE UNITED STATES. By ORVILLA S. BELISLE. Beautifully illustrated.

Such is the title of a volume for SAM's special entertainment, which is for sale by HAHL & BROTHER at Nos. 115 and 117 Nassau-street. The "beautiful illustrations" consist of several wretched wood engravings. It has passed to its fourth edition.

LINDSAY'S & BLAKISTON have republished, in a fine octavo volume of 460 pages, Major PROCTOR's *History of the Crusades*. It is illustrated liberally with wood engravings, and the type is large and clear.

LITERATI IN LITIGATION.

THE JUDSON MEMOIRS.

BOOK PUBLISHERS AT LAW.

Interesting Correspondence of Fanny Forrester.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—FEB. 27.

Before Hon. Chief Justice Oakley.

Fletcher vs. Norton.—This is an action to recover damages for the publication of a libel. The defendant, Charles B. Norton, is a publisher of this City, and is the editor and proprietor of *Norton's Literary Gazette*. The plaintiff, Edward H. Fletcher, is a publisher of this City.

It seems that in the Fall of 1853, a life of the late Dr. Judson, compiled by President Wayland, was published in Boston. The copyright of it was given by him to Mrs. Judson. The price of the work was two dollars. Shortly afterwards, another memoir, a cheaper edition, was announced for publication by Fletcher.

The matter at the time created some excitement in literary circles, and Mr. Norton, in the *Gazette* of the 15th of December, 1853, published the following article:

"WAYLAND'S LIFE OF JUDSON.

"In the last number of this paper we called attention to the above work, commending it to all such as would be interested in the faithfully drawn portrait of a most noble man and devoted missionary. Having since learned that another memoir of Dr. Judson was announced for speedy publication, we wrote to Rev. Dr. Wayland, requesting him to inform us whether this forthcoming volume was authorized by Dr. Judson's family, and whether any papers were likely to exist other than those already made use of. From President Wayland's answer we take the liberty of extracting as follows:

'In reply to your inquiries I have to state that I have no reason to believe that materials of any value exist for a life of Dr. Judson, which I have not seen; and, moreover, that that portion of the materials for a memoir, which has not appeared in the public journals, can have been accessible to no person except myself. No one of the family of Dr. Judson has ever been consulted on the subject of this publication, and neither Mrs. Judson nor her friends have been informed of the name of the author. Under such circumstances I think that such an undertaking can be viewed in no other light, by honorable men, than as an attempt to deprive the widow of Dr. Judson, upon whom two helpless families are dependent of the means of daily sustenance.'

We give prominence to the above, because we do not think any one would willingly act in an unjust manner towards the widow and fatherless."

This is the article on which this action is founded.

This case came on for trial to-day in the Superior Court, before Justice Oakley and a Jury. Messrs. Andrews and Willard appeared for the plaintiff, and Messrs. Bangs and O'Conor for the defendant.

Mr. R. F. Andrews opened for the plaintiff. He said that the libel published by the defendant was one of a very serious character. Each party were publishers. The defendant was the editor and proprietor of the journal entitled *Norton's Literary Gazette*. The paper circulates among booksellers and literary men. The libel published in this journal was calculated seriously to injure the plaintiff, by leading persons not to purchase the work. It is, to be sure, the language of another, but the defendant, in putting it in his paper, made it his own, and so the Court would charge the Jury. *He procured it to be written, and then put it in his paper and scattered it broadcast over the land. Dr. Judson* was a public man, and his life was a public subject. It was absurd to allow but one memoir of him to be written. Mr. Andrews then gave a short account of the life and services of Dr. Judson, and insisted that it was of such nature as to make him a public character and make it extremely proper for any one to write a biography of him.

Mr. Willard then read the article given above, the publication of which was admitted, and then called

Hiram Dayton, who testified as follows: I am a resident of New-York City; was Fletcher's clerk in 1853; I know of the publication referred to in the article; it was announced through the daily papers; it was published within a week of the 1st November 1853; the name of the publication was Burmah's Great Missionary; it was published about the middle of March 1854; the preparations for its sale were very extensive, and agencies were established in different fields; I cannot tell the exact number of agents; I should say about 200 in all, but not all at one time.

The plaintiff then rested.

Mr. O'Conor then opened for the defendant.

He expressed surprise that a case so utterly insufficient in any just cause of complaint should ever have been brought into Court. While he had been retained as counsel for the defendant he had expressed the same sentiments, and was prepared to show to the jury that he had the best grounds for such an opinion.

He observed that it rested with him to show whether the truth had not been spoken in this case by the defendant, with good motives and justifiable ends, and he was confident that he could do so to their entire satisfaction.

He proceeded to state the facts connected with Dr. Judson's life and missionary labors, and the needy circumstances of his widow after his death. The publication of a life of Dr. Judson, and all the profits to be derived therefrom, he deemed the peculiar property of the widow, in the hour of her destitution and affliction.

Any interference in this just arrangement he stigmatized as mean and illiberal, as the act of a "piratical interloper;" for in most cases the offending party was beyond the reach of the law. The original book might be copy-righted, and yet the imitation might not be sufficiently close to violate the provisions thereof.

It was proper, then, that some remonstrance against so illiberal a course should be presented by some one, and such could not be called a libel. A libel was the publishing of a falsehood; here everything stated by the defendant was true, and could do the plaintiff no harm, unless his conduct was a violation of those rules of morality which should govern mankind.

It had been said that the widow was not in destitute circumstances; he would leave it to the jury to determine whether $500 or $600 per annum, which was all she possessed, would suffice to support her and her orphan children comfortably, without some further assistance.

He contended that she was fairly entitled to all the profits that could be derived from a published memoir of her husband, and alluded to certain letters that had passed between Mrs. Judson and the plaintiff, when it had become known that the latter was preparing an abridgement of Dr. Judson's life, in which the widow, almost on her dying bed, in the most touching terms had entreated him not to do her so great a wrong, in her sickness and poverty, as to publish a work which would interfere with the sale of that in which she was interested. He concluded with an indignant and eloquent protest against that selfish doctrine, which sought to claim the life of a public man as public property, even when the avails of it would preserve the widow and her orphans from destitution.

He then proceeded to read the following:

DEPOSITION OF DR. WAYLAND.

My name is Francis Wayland, age fifty-eight years, occupation, teacher, reside in Providence, R. I.; I do not know Mr. Fletcher; have seen him; Mr. Norton I have known two or three years.

(Witness having examined a printed copy of the extract from his letter, prefixed to the interrogatories, (it is printed above) continues:)

I have examined as requested, and presume this to be a copy from a letter written by me to Mr. Norton; I have no copy of my letter, but think that is the copy; I presume I am the Dr. Wayland mentioned in the extract.

I am the author of a life of the late Dr. Judson. It has been published by Phillips, Sampson & Co., of Boston. The title, as near as I can recollect it, is "Memoirs of the Life and Services of Rev. Adoniram Judson, D. D." It was published last September or October. I am not in the least interested in the sale thereof, nor do I receive any part of the profits thereof. The copyright belongs to Mrs. Emily C. Judson. In accordance with my desire, the same was taken in the name and for the benefit of Mrs. Emily C. Judson.

The work was compiled and prepared by me from material furnished to me by the concurrent consent and desire of Mrs. Judson and the family of the late Dr. Judson. Mrs. Emily C. Judson rendered me important assistance in the work of preparation. The work was compiled from letters in missionary journals; from private letters and papers of the late Dr. Judson; from private reminiscences of Mrs. Emily C. Judson; from material furnished by the American Baptist Missionary Union, and the American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions. I received such information from Mrs. Judson, various friends and correspondents of Dr. Judson; from Rev. Dr. Bright and Dr. Andrews, Secretaries of the above named Societies; the papers have since been returned to their respective owners; I presume so; those that were sent to me I returned to the sources from which I received them; I do not know of any one who has any materials other than those used by me; and from the great exertions made by me and Mrs. Judson to obtain all the existing materials for such a work, I think that no important materials exist except those used by me.

The above named Baptist Union also made exertions to obtain for me all possible information on that subject. I cannot tell the value of materials I have not seen and which I do not believe to exist. A considerable portion of the materials used by me had appeared in the public journals. I do not believe that any materials of importance had appeared in any public journals or existed, besides those used by me in the compilation of this memoir.

Excepting those materials which have appeared in the public journals, I have no reason to suppose that any other person has had access to the materials used by me. The private papers of Dr. Judson, communicated to me by Mrs. Judson, her own reminiscences, could have been seen by no person but myself. The materials furnished by the American Baptist Missionary Union and the American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions, could only be furnished by vote of the Boards respectively.

I have not been consulted on the subject of any life of Dr. Judson, beside my own; and from Mrs. Judson I learn that neither she nor any of the family have been consulted in relation to any other work on the same subject; excepting that Mrs. Judson, her friends and the publishers had consulted with me in relation to the time and manner of publishing an abridged edition of the same work for her benefit. Neither Mrs. Judson nor her friends have, to my knowledge, been informed of the name of the author of any work, other than the one written by me upon the subject alluded to.

I know Emily C. Judson; she resides in Madison County, State of New-York; I am informed that she is in consumption, and that her physician has stated that she may not live until May next; I am informed and believe that her means are quite limited, and that nine persons beside herself are dependent upon her for support, excepting the eldest daughter of Dr. Judson, who at present is engaged in teaching in a private family; the situation of the family in December, 1853, was substantially as above stated; my means of information were communications from Mrs. Judson herself.

I do not know anything about the business of said Fletcher, except what I see in the newspapers; I have seen such a work purporting to be published by him, but have never examined it; I should suppose the sale of such a work would, to some extent, but to what extent I am unable to say, interfere with the sale of the work written by me; I cannot state the motive or purpose with which said Fletcher's book was published. Not having examined the book I am not willing to criticise it; I never read a page of it; I have nothing further to state of advantage to the defendant in this suit.

In answer to the cross-interrogatories, he said:

I never had a word with the defendant on the subject of holding him harmless from all damage he might sustain in consequence of publishing the extract from my letter, or gave him any assurance in relation thereto. I wrote the extract alluded to for the information of the defendant, who published it on his own responsibility.

The defendant has not informed me by whom the other memoir of Dr. Judson was to be published. I learned it through the papers, and have had no communications with the defendant upon the subject, excepting when he requested me to write him upon the subject, and upon that request I wrote the said extract. At that time our conversation went on on the assumption that the book was to be published by Mr. Fletcher in accordance with his announcement in the newspapers made some weeks before that time. This letter I wrote at Mr. Norton's request, and for his information alluded to the forthcoming book to be published by Mr. Fletcher.

Upon being asked if any materials of any value for a life of Dr. Judson, that he had not seen, were in existence, he answered:

I refer to my direct examination for an answer, as I cannot state any more fully my means of information.

Upon being asked to state if that was not merely a matter of opinion with him, and whether he had examined all the public prints to see whether such was the fact; or by what means he knew such to be the fact; and also to state if the statement made by him that that portion of the materials for a memoir which has not appeared in the public prints can have been accessible to no person except himself, was not a matter of opinion with him, and whether he knew such to be the fact, and by what means, he answers:

All but the last clause of question requires no answer, as will be seen by reference to my previous answers. In relation to the last clause, I answer, that it is a conviction founded on the facts already stated.

My means of information are from Mrs. Judson herself, with whom I was in constant communication so long as she was able to write.

I derive my information from Mrs. Judson herself—one of the family is supporting herself by teaching as before stated.

I have been told by Mrs. Judson that she had made arrangements for the publication of said work in England; of my own knowledge I know nothing about the matter inquired of. I presume for her own benefit, if any copyright or other arrangements have been effected; as to the rest of the question, I know nothing.

To the 9th cross-interrogatory:

I do not know the number of volumes sold or the amount received by Mrs. Judson, in regard to the per centage. The offer of Messrs. Phillips, Sampson & Co. was 25 per cent. on the retail price of the book. Dr. Bright and I advised her to accept it, and soon after they commenced the publication.

I wish to correct my answer to one of the direct interrogatories, and say that I do believe that no other writer than myself has had access to the materials used by me, excepting those then excepted, for the reasons thus stated as to the persons and societies in whose possessions these materials were.

The deposition of Moses D. Phillips, of the firm of Phillips, Sampson & Co., who published President Wayland's Life of Judson, was then read in evidence, from which it appeared that the publication of *Fletcher's* work had interfered with Dr. Wayland's somewhat. It also appeared, that previous to the publication of the alleged libel the firm had paid Mrs. Judson, on account of the work, $10,500; that Mrs. Judson had been preparing another life of Dr. Judson, but had been prevented from completing it by ill-health.

Mr. O'Conor then offered in evidence the deposition of Edward Bright, Jr., one of the Secretaries of the Baptist Missionary Union, stating that Mr. Bright was in Court, and that he should probably examine him during the trial.

Mr. Willard, counsel for the plaintiff, objected that when the witness was in Court the party was bound to call him. His deposition was not admissible.

The Chief Justice suggested, that if this were the rule, it would make it necessary for a party offering to read a deposition, to prove that the witness was absent. A practice not in use, and not required by the statute.

Mr. Willard—But if your Honor please, it is admitted that the witness is here.

Mr. O'Conor—Oh, well, then, we won't admit it; you can prove it.

Mr. Willard—Well, then, I will put my learned friend on the stand and examine him.

Mr. O'Conor—I don't know anything about it—I never saw the witness till to-day; I am not acquainted with him.

The Chief Justice—I shall admit the deposition, subject to exception.

The deposition of Edw. Bright, Jr., was then read.

He knew Mrs. Judson, who resided in Hamilton, N. Y.; had been in infirm health for many years, and was now dangerously ill, in the last stages of consumption. She was not wealthy; her property consisted of three shares of stock in one of the Calcutta Banks, the nominal value of which was [illegible], and the income of which for the last six months had been [illegible]. She also owned real estate in Hamilton, consisting of the house in which she lived and another lot, valued at $2,000, subject to a mortgage of $500. She had, besides, money on deposit, or on temporary loan, to the amount of [illegible]. She had her interest in the copyright of eight of her own publications, the income of which for the last year was [illegible]. All these publications will produce less and less every year, because they have had their run.

Mrs. Judson's income for the last year, including the allowance made by the Missionary Board for her children under 18 years of age, could not have been more than $1,000 or $1,100, and her expenses in the meantime could not have been less than $2,000. He knew this, because he had acted as her agent and adviser in financial matters since her return from Burmah, and because she had materially reduced the amount of cash she had had on deposit, from year to year. In December, 1853, there were ten persons, herself included, dependent upon her, whose yearly expenses were necessarily large. They had no means, except the oldest daughter, who for the last year had been engaged in teaching; this was a temporary resource, as she had not yet completed her own education.

The defendant then put in evidence the following correspondence between Mrs. Judson and Mr. Fletcher:

FIRST LETTER FROM MRS. JUDSON TO MR. FLETCHER.

HAMILTON, N. Y., Dec. 3, 1853.

MR. FLETCHER—*Dear Sir*: I have been confined to my room a helpless invalid for about three months, or I should have taken the liberty to write you earlier. I make an attempt to use my pen now, simply to request you to abstain from publishing the book about my husband, which you have advertised. Why should strangers make matter of traffic of the virtues of a holy man, while those who loved him remain to cherish the sacred legacy?

I entreat you not to do me and the orphans of my sainted husband this great wrong. Be assured that "the Father of the fatherless and the Judge of the widow" will never bless you in such a course. You may gather up a few handfuls of money, but that money will not make your pillow easy nor your heart light. You may at this present moment bolster up your purpose by sophistical arguments and well-planned excuses and evasions, but the time will come when these will be torn away, and you will see this thing without a mist before your eyes.

Will you suppress the book? May the Holy Spirit guide you in the ways of righteousness, and many hearts will be glad at the announcement. But if, blinded to the right, you still persist in your cruel purpose, why, then, may God have mercy on you in your hour of darkness!

EMILY C. JUDSON.

EDWARD H. FLETCHER, Esq., New-York.

MR. FLETCHER'S REPLY.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1853.

DEAR MADAM: Your letter of the 3d inst. has been received, in which you request me to refrain from publishing a proposed "book about your husband," and denouncing upon me the judgments of God in the event of my refusal. I am happy in believing, however, that the disposal of all events is in the hands of One who judges not after the manner of selfish mortals, and who may even forgive, through the Great Redeemer, the sins of his erring children, when truly repented of, and who requires us to forgive others as we wish to be forgiven—[illegible] of any vindictive rights.

Your letter attributes to me a contemplated wrong upon yourself and the children of Dr. Judson. That no wrong is involved in the publication of this "book about your husband" is my sincere and unshaken conviction. The public life of a public man is public property; and the record of a man's life, or of a nation's annals, is the privilege of any historian who chooses to embalm it.

Divest yourself for a moment of personal interest in this matter, or suppose an analogous case, and let me ask you to decide it. Suppose that you were impressed that you could prepare a memoir of Daniel Webster that would benefit a class not reached by the great "authorized" edition, [illegible]

And while I believe there is in this case no infringement of rights, [illegible]

[illegible] your work [illegible], pursuing a course [illegible] by long usage.

[illegible] of the moral [illegible] are [illegible] by some of the wisest and best of Christians—men who never wrote a line they ever after wished suppressed. Some who claim to be your personal friends have been my advisers in this. Doctors of Divinity, who ought to understand the moral principles of this undertaking, have given their written approval and offered every assistance in their power. And the principal author of the work you would hardly visit with denunciation. I am also joined by the different publishers of our denomination, all of whom, I think, will take an interest in the circulation of this "book about your husband." Indeed, not a note of disapprobation has reached me, except from those personally interested or an immediate friend.

The consideration of charity, a family so amply provided for, peculiarly, will not urge. The engagements I have made, and expenses incurred, form another reason against a compliance with your request, which compliance would probably only result in a change of publisher. Still I will comply and give up my own part upon condition that you will yourself prepare a work of the same size and scope, and allow it to be published by some Baptist publishing house, saving me from loss in the outlay already made.

As I have a wife who may be a widow, and children who may become orphans, I hope to be sufficiently sensitive to the rights of such, and when doubtful disposed to concur. And I pray you, if you must think me wrong, to believe me mistakenly so, and capable of better than sordid motives. Very respectfully, yours,

EDWARD H. FLETCHER.

To Mrs. EMILY C. JUDSON, Hamilton, N. Y.

SECOND LETTER FROM MRS. JUDSON TO MR. FLETCHER.

HAMILTON, Dec. 14, 1853.

MR. FLETCHER—Sir: If you will do me the favor to look again at my note of the 3d inst. you will see that it contains no denunciations. Unless I am greatly mistaken, I commended you to the mercy, not the "judgments" of God.

It will be a heart-sickening task to wade through your long letter, to note the different points in your sad system of morality, but still I suppose I ought to do it.

1. You say—"The public life of a public man is public property." I am not prepared to dispute this maxim, but simply say that it is entirely irrelevant to the case in question. My husband was not, in the true sense of the word, a "public man"—he was not a statesman, a diplomatist, a military or civil commander, or anything of the sort. He took his commission from no human government, and he labored mostly alone, under the eye of his Master. Therefore, unless your book is false to the character of the man, it will be far more a record of private than of public life. Indeed, unless I am greatly mistaken, your book, so far from confining itself to public acts, peers into the most sacred privacies, going even to his closet, and picturing him on his knees before God. If you really cannot discern the broad difference between a life like his and the official position of a statesman like Daniel Webster, I could wish that you had at least left the public and myself to settle the question of property.

Your "analogous case" is a very extreme one; but still, by a supposition or two, we may make it do. If Mr. [illegible] had had the slightest reason to infer, from Mrs. Webster's previous habits, that she was at all likely to have an abridgment of her husband's life suited to Sunday Schools in the course of preparation, he was bound both as a gentleman and a Christian, to consult her wishes before entering on his own work. If Mrs. Webster owned the copyright of her husband's life, and were to write me that a book I was publishing for the good of Sunday schools, was interfering with her interests, and actually doing her a positive injury, I would at once, (I [illegible] to write it, but you asked me,) I would at once stop her press, hoping to benefit Sunday schools by the [illegible], as to go on with the work.

2. I [illegible] to reply to this paragraph, because there are sentiments in it positively shocking. Your duty, while I am out of my grave, to look after the memory of him whose [illegible] thoughts and feelings I have shared, and over whom I have watched through so many weary hours of pain and suffering and sorrow! Yours—a stranger's duty! Where is his wife? Where his own beloved sister, the playmate of his childhood and correspondent of his later years? Where are those noble-hearted men who have cared for and watched over his helpless [illegible] ones, as fathers and brothers watch? Your duty! Alas! alas! And do you really think "The Great Taskmaster" requires of you to seize on the orphans' birthright, because not secured by human law, and putting the avails in your own coffers, stand before the world as a man who has acquitted himself of a "positive duty?" No, no; be assured the day will come when you will find this act was called for by a very different taskmaster. But you do not stop here. You go further, and even profess to be too conscientious to abandon this scheme, lest the public, forsooth, should lose some prospective good. Why, do you not know that just so far as you prevent the sale of Dr. Wayland's book, by substituting an inferior one, you are doing a positive harm? Some men "do evil that good may come," and are justly condemned for it; but this looks to me very much like doing evil that good may be prevented.

How came you to know that no provision was being made for Sunday Schools and poor families? Did you ask any one likely to know—the family of Dr. Judson, his biographer, the executive officers of the Missionary Union? or were you afraid to ask, lest you should learn certain facts which would spoil your speculation? Those who looked after the Memoir for the Churches were not likely to forget the Sunday Schools.

3. Do you mean to say that nothing but "courtesy" kept you from seizing on my copyright, which you happen to fancy is not good? Verily, if this be true, I should be sorry to be your neighbor in Patagonia, where there is no law for the protection of life and property, and where, courtesy not being fashionable, many proceedings are "sanctioned by long usage," that would be, to say the least, inconvenient to the weaker party.

4. You say your views are sustained by Christians wise and good. I know nothing of that matter, (except by the piles of correspondence on my table, which would astonish you,) but I do know that they are not sustained by Christ, and so will not stand in the great day. You also say that some of your advisers claim to be my friends. Very likely. I never doubted that I had my share of false friends—men who fawn and flatter, while, in order to serve their own interests, or even to gratify some petty spite, they would not hesitate to crush me as a fly; but the servant is not above his Master—so was it with Him who died by a traitor's connivance—so is it with Him still.

Your principal author may be, for aught I know, a man who stands up in the sacred desk, and is zealous against vice—both from that position and from the press—but he is himself guilty of an act that no high-minded worldling would stain his honor with. I would not denounce him any more than I have denounced you, but I would denounce his sin precisely as I have yours. You give me startling ideas of the system of morality adopted by Baptist publishers, and then ask, or rather demand of me to employ them! No, no; there are honorable men among Baptist publishers who would scorn this thing. If all the D. D.'s that human colleges have made should [illegible], and all the Baptist publishers in America, your accomplices, it would not change the color of this deed one whit—it is as black as midnight, and all the honorable names on earth cannot whiten it.

5. Charity! No, Sir, I do not come to you for charity. I ask only justice at your hands; I ask you to let alone what belongs to me, and to my children. And whether, through the mercy of God, I have a decent provision, or am left to starve in a gutter, it need concern you in no way whatever.

6. I am sorry you have incurred expense so recklessly; but business men do make mistakes and recover, (I rather think,) more readily by an honorable course, than by a dishonorable one. The conclusion of your defence is like the rum-seller's excuse—"If I do not make this man drunk, somebody else will."

Having gone through with these somewhat singular arguments, you come to me with your "conditions." I cannot, without compromising my self-respect, go over these in detail, and so would simply say that I acknowledge no dictator in my own affairs, and that I beg leave to decline all interference with yours. If you conclude to desist from the wrong you are doing, well and good; if not, the Lord judge between us.

In conclusion, you ask me to think you "capable of better than sordid motives." What saith the Scripture? "By their fruits," &c. You have furnished me with a cluster of as sharp thorns as were ever planted in a sick woman's pillow, and it is all the "fruit" of yours that I have ever seen. I cannot imagine these to be the refreshing grapes so grateful to a female lip. I know too well what they are. Still, they may have been hung upon your vine by some foreign hand—those lying leaders of the blind who have advised you to commit a wrong. It is not mine to judge you, and I will not. I leave it all to Him who knows the heart of man [illegible].

The writing of this letter has been a sorrowful task to me. It has made my heart sick. If anything in it seems harsh, it is the harshness of truth, not of ill-will. If I had been alone in the world, I should probably have borne this injury in silence; but I am the guardian of six orphan children, whose rights it is my duty to try to protect. I have now done for them what I could, and commit them to their father's care.

If you persist in your work there will be no further occasion for writing between us.

May the Lord forgive you, and give you a better mind.

EMILY C. JUDSON.

To E. H. FLETCHER, Esq., New-York.

After reading these letters, the plaintiff called Edward Bright, Jr., but before his examination took place, the Court adjourned.

The Farmers' Club.

A regular weekly meeting of the American Institute Farmers' Club was held Tuesday afternoon. Mr. PELL, President, occupied the Chair. The Secretary, HENRY MEIGS, Esq., read a number of interesting papers on plants, &c., collected from various sources. Prof. MAPES made some remarks on the mode of training grapevines. He particularly dwelt on the necessity of eliminating the vine during the "Summer rest." He also recommended the "skinning" of the vine at proper seasons, and thought decomposed potash the best liquid for that purpose.

Mr. PIERCE, of Brooklyn, spoke on the same subject. His experience taught him that the trenching about the roots of the grapevine was necessary to [illegible] growth.

Others [illegible] expressed their opinions on the matters under consideration, and at 2 P. M. the Club adjourned.

NEW-YORK CITY.

CITY PAUPERS.

The Board of Governors.

The Governors of the Almshouse held a regular weekly meeting in the Rotunda yesterday afternoon—Governor TOWNSEND, President, in the Chair.

On motion of the Committee on Randall's Island, the contract for the carpenter and mason work for the enlargement of the Idiot-House on Blackwell's Island was awarded to John Sherman, for the sum of $3,300.

The greater portion of the session of the Board was occupied in an angry, political and somewhat personal debate, relative to the removal and appointment of the employés in the Penitentiary Hospital. The discussion arose from the removal of Bernard Gormly from the position of Engineer to that institution, by Governor TAYLOR, and the appointment by Governor HENRY of another person to fill the vacancy. Motions, amendments on amendments and substitutes were freely offered and debated; but finally, on motion of Governor TAYLOR, the whole matter was laid on the table till the next meeting.

Governor TAYLOR offered for adoption a resolution authorizing the Wardens of the Institutions to remove all persons holding office under their charge who *are not citizens of the United States.*

Governor WEST hoped no such rascally humbugging resolution would be adopted. He hoped no such resolution, intended to pander as it did, to a spirit now rampant throughout the country, would be passed. Why did not the gentleman name the persons whom his resolution was intended to butcher? He wanted legal evidence that there were persons not citizens in the employ of the Board. He wanted the names of such officials if there were any.

Governor TAYLOR said if there were no *employés* not citizens, there would be no removals.

Governor WEST was not so sure of that.

Governor DUKE thought the resolution was a fair and honorable one. It was such a one as would not be objected to by any American, native or foreigner. He believed that if the resolution were brought before the people, seven-eighths of the naturalized citizens would vote for it.

Governor SMITH was in favor of the adoption of the resolution. He thought it but fair that such offices should be filled by citizens. He voted for it not because it might have emanated from his friend "Sam," but because he believed it to be right and proper.

Governor TIEMAN hoped the resolution would pass. He could see nothing objectionable in it.

Governor WEST moved to amend Governor TAYLOR's resolution so that it should read thus:

Resolved, That the Wardens of the different institutions be directed to remove from office all persons not citizens of the United States, and to report the name of the member or members of the Board upon whose recommendation said appointments were made; how long said persons have been in office and when they will be entitled to become citizens.

The amendment was accepted and the resolution adopted. Ayes—Henry, Duke, Dugro, Smith, Tiemann, Taylor, 6. Noes—Townsend.

Governor WEST did not vote, he having agreed not to vote on any political matter during the absence of Governor DRAPER.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Wardens of the various Institutions report to this Board weekly the absence from the Island of each and every individual officer employed in their department.

An amount of other business, but none of general importance, was transacted.

The weekly report read gives the following as the number of inmates remaining in the different Institutions under the charge of the Board, for the week ending Feb. 24, 1855:

Bellevue Hospital, 707; Lunatic Asylum, 504; Almshouse, 1,455; Penitentiary, 876; do. Hospital from Penitentiary, 346; do. do. from Workhouse, 155; do. do. from Almshouse, 13; Workhouse, 1,161; Small Pox Hospital, 4; Randall's Island, 980; do. Hospital, 219; City Prison, 290; Second District Prison, 16; Third do. do., 17; Colored Home, 313; Colored Orphan Asylum, 169; Children at nurse in the City 167. Total, 7,035—Decrease, 29.

Number remaining Feb. 17, 1855, 7,064. Admitted, 1,245. Total, 8,309.

Died, 25. Discharged, 1,129. Sent to Penitentiary, 114. Sent to State Prison, 6—1,274. Total 7,035.

The Veterans and their Celebration.

After the ceremonies of the day were ended on the 22d, (WASHINGTON's Birthday,) the Veterans of 1812 had a grand occasion among themselves at their rendezvous in Lispenard-street. The Corporation appropriated $250 for the preparation of a banquet, at which the Veterans enjoyed themselves immensely.

They sat down at 3½ o'clock P. M., to a substantial repast prepared by their host of the "Star," HENRY E. RIELL, upon strict temperance principles, having the pleasure to receive as guests, Gen. LESLIE COOMBS, their escort the Engineer Corps, Mr. CHILDS, member elect of the Thirty-fourth Congress, the President and several members of the City Councils.

After the invocation of a blessing by the Chaplain, Dr. VAN PELT, due honor was paid to the excellent viands set before them, which being dispatched with an alacrity quite encouraging to the agricultural interest, was followed by animated and interesting speeches, anecdotes, and patriotic sentiments.

The following toasts were given:

1. *The Day we Celebrate*—The birthday of the illustrious WASHINGTON, whose name stands peerless on the page of history, and whose monument is the United States of America. Music—"Hail Columbia."

2. *The Constitution of the United States*—Its provisions encourage and protect every citizen in the pursuit of every object of [illegible]; it is the people's covenant of safety, and they will preserve it from desecration in the ark of their devotion. Music—"Jackson's March."

3. *The President and Congress of the United States*—May they not forget to respond to the sympathy felt by their constituents, for the time-worn, toil-worn, war-worn veterans of the War of 1812. Music—"Dad and I went down to Camp."

4. *The State of New-York*—By her increase of wealth and population her progressive institutions and indomitable energy, worthy of the admiration and emulation of all the world. Music—"Tompkins March."

5. *The Honorable Mayor, Aldermen and Council of the City of New-York*—They will show the world that a strict enforcement of the laws is practicable in any republic, even in the dense population of its greatest City and the inseparable conditions of the [illegible] of social or political liberty. Music—"Knickerbocker Waltz."

6. *Our Brothers, the Surviving Veterans of the War of 1812, throughout the United States*—In the calm dignity of conscious virtue may they draw their robes of accumulating years gracefully about them, and at last,

"Sink to rest,
With all their country's wishes blest."

Music—"In the Downhill of Life."

7. *The Memory of those who fought and fell in the Second War of American Independence.* Music—"When I Remember all."

Drunk standing and in silence.

8. *Our Youthful Escort, the Engineer Corps of the 12th Regiment of the 1st Division of the N. Y. S. Militia,* the first Engineer Corps ever attached to a Regiment of Militia—The gentlemanly courtesy and respect manifested by them to the Veteran Corps entitle them to our sincere and heartfelt thanks. Music—"Hey for the Life of a Soldier."

9. To the Health and Happiness of General JOHN S. VAN RENSSELAER, General-in-Chief of the Veterans of the War of 1812, in the State of New-York. Music—"Hail to the Chief."

10. To the Health and Happiness of our beloved Colonel, JAMES B. MURRAY. Music—"The Soldier's Tear."

11. *The Fair Ladies of New-York*—There is not a Veteran in the corps that does not love the very ground they walk upon.

After the regular toasts it was resolved, "that we hold a Council of War."

The Council of War, after due deliberation,

Resolved, That a Grand Pic-Nic of the Veterans of the War of 1812, from all parts of the Nation, be held on the next Anniversary of the Declaration of War, June 18, 1812, on the Battery, and that General LESLIE COOMBS, of Kentucky, be invited to attend. And it was further

Resolved, That we will use all the influence we possess to obtain the removal of the old forts, Castle Garden and Castle William, because they could be of no use in defending the City if it were attacked, a reproach upon the military science of the age, and their only use to disfigure and deform the otherwise matchless beauty of the Bay of New-York.

After an interchange of sentiments suitable to the occasion, eloquent addresses, anecdotes of the war, and a poetical recitation by one of the members of the Corps. The meeting adjourned in "measureless content."

New-York Prison Association.

A meeting of the New-York Prison Association was held on Monday evening. The Treasurer's Report showed that during the month $469 87 had been contributed to the funds of the Association since the 1st of January last; and that after paying the current expenses there was a balance on hand of $[illegible], but there are bills maturing that will amount to $[illegible] before the close of the month. From the Report of the Committee, it appeared that since the last meeting of the Association, ninety-one complaints and charges had been carefully examined, and many of them abandoned by advice of the Association; seventeen persons discharged from custody on its recommendation; and that forty discharged prisoners—two from Sing Sing, five from Blackwell's Island, and thirty-three from the City and County Prisons—had received assistance in money, and many of them sent into the country, where employment was obtained; and thirteen of these were supplied also with suitable clothing, such as hats, caps, shirts, shoes, and coats.

After the transaction of some other business, Messrs. TELLKAMPF, KEYSER and DAVISON, were on motion appointed a Committee to examine into the condition of the Prison on Blackwell's Island.

An interesting report from Mr. TOBEY, relative to the condition of the Jefferson County Prison, St. Lawrence County Prison, Franklin County Prison, Clinton County Prison and Westchester County Prison, was read. The Report showed that several of the above-mentioned prisons were in a most wretched condition, so far as the health and comfort of the prisoners were concerned; that in none of them had there been any attempt at improvement in prison discipline, and that no attention was paid to the moral condition of the prisoners.

After the transaction of some other business, the meeting adjourned till the fourth Monday in March.

The San Francisco Testimonials.

The services of plate and medals awarded to the commanders, officers and crews of the ships which rescued the sufferers from the wreck of the steamer *San Francisco,* will be exhibited at the Merchants' Exchange to-day, between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock P. M., preparatory to the delivery to the persons to whom they are awarded.

Children's Aid Society.

There will be an annual meeting of the subscribers and donors to the Children's Aid Society, at Clinton Hall, *this evening.*

Fire in Cottage-place.

A fire occurred about 8 o'clock Monday night, in the sash factory of W. E. RIDD, in Cottage-place. It was the result of accident. Damage about $200.

Fire in Fifty-Second-street.

Six unoccupied small frame buildings, adjoining, in Fifty-second-street, near Sixth-avenue, were destroyed by fire about 2 o'clock yesterday morning. The entire loss amounted to about $3,500. One of the buildings—the one in which the fire originated—was owned by Mr. GEORGE KEENER. The other buildings were insured for $1,500 in the St. Nicholas Insurance Company. The fire is supposed to have been an incendiary one.

Fire in Crosby-street.

Dwelling house, No. 22 Crosby-street, was on fire at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, from some accidental cause. It was speedily extinguished. Damage trifling.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—WEDNESDAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 10, 26, 33 to 68.

SUPREME COURT—*General Term.*—Adjourned to Monday, March 12.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit.*—Nos. 1455, 1346, 950, 1756, 66, 1383, 1458, 1706, 1738, 2049, 1650, 2234, 1720, 1731, 1732.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 494, 731, 873, 139, 309, 753, 876 to 878, 880, 890 to 895, 800, 806, 909 to 914, 917 to 919, 922 to 941, 943 to 966, 750, 449, 865, 761, 825, 602.

The Conviction of Andrew Williams, who Poisoned his Wife—Arguments on Application for a New Trial.

SUPREME COURT.

Before Judges Clerke, Morris and Mitchell.

At the last Court of Oyer and Terminer, a Swede named Andrew Williams was convicted upon an indictment charging him with murdering his wife by giving her arsenic, on board of a packet ship, where she went to see him to get pecuniary aid, shortly after his arrival in port. The convict was defended with great skill and energy by Henry L. Clinton, Esq., who secured a strong bill of exceptions during the trial, and recently applied to the Supreme Court for a new trial, and annexed we give a full report of the argument made by A. Oakey Hall, Esq., District Attorney, on behalf of the people, and Henry L. Clinton, Esq., for the defendant:

THE POINTS OF ARGUMENT MADE BY MR. HALL.

POINT 1. The Court were correct in admitting the testimony excepted to at (fo. 68,) and which testimony is found at (fo. 23;) and also in charging the jury, regarding this testimony, as at (fo. 75½.)

(*a.*) The fact that the declaration was made, and not its truth or falsity, was in question.

(*b.*) It accompanied an act, and was expressive of the character, motive or object—being thus, "a verbal act, indicating present purpose and intention"—an exception to the rule as to hearsay. 1 Greenl. § 109 and 123.

(*c.*) The declaration was afterward confirmed by husband's admissions. (Fo. 26.)

POINT 2. The Court were correct in admitting the testimony concerning the bowl and its contents. (See exceptions, fo. 67 and 68.)

(*a.*) The testimony was competent and admissible to the jury, who could give to it what effect they chose.

(*b.*) The bowl was traced from the prisoner.

Evidence of Mrs. Campbell, who gave it to Officer Lanagan; of Officer Lanagan, who gave it to Lieut. Bingham; of Lieut. Bingham, who gave it to the Coroner; of the Coroner, who gave it to Dr. Uhl, who, with Dr. M'Cready, made analyzation of its contents.

(*c.*) Whether the bowl from which the medical gentleman made the tests for poison, was the bowl out of which prisoner fed the deceased, was competent and proper testimony for the Jury, in connection with the test of its contents corresponding with the test of the poison found on *post mortem.*

(*d.*) The Jury, by their verdict, settled the matter.

POINT 3. The Court properly allowed the bond (fo. 72) to be read in evidence.

(*a.*) It was called for by an objection of the prisoner. (Fo. 59.)

(*b.*) It came before the Jury not as a record, but as a private writing, *if you please,* or as if it were a private bond of the party, whose recital bound him.

(*c.*) It was signed by the prisoner, and had been acted upon by him before the witness (George Kellogg) who confronted him. (Fo. 59 and 69.)

(*d.*) Its recitals were nothing more than the evidence of Mr. Kellogg showed to be the fact.

(*e.*) Kellogg was Almshouse Superintendent; he had control of these bonds by statute; the bond recited that the prisoner had been convicted of abandoning his wife; Kellogg testified to this, and the prisoner's acts showed it; prisoner was, therefore, not prejudiced by the reading of the bond.

(*f.*) Had the bond been received without the evidence of Kellogg, the prisoner might not have been bound by its recitals.

(*g.*) The fact that there had been difficulty of any kind between prisoner and deceased, was evidence for the Jury in respect to motive.

[ARGUMENT OF MR. CLINTON.]

I. The Court erred in admitting in evidence the declarations of the deceased, as stated by Mary Campbell at folio 25, as follows: "The last Saturday before her death she left my house with clothing for her husband, (who was a watchman on some ship in the North River,) so she said; she did not return until five o'clock the next morning; when she came in she appeared very *ill; she said she got sick on board the vessel* on which her husband was; she said she had not been drinking; she said her whole frame seemed as if it was on fire, and her heart felt awful."

This answer was elicited by the District Attorney asking the witness to state "where the deceased said she was going on the Saturday evening previous to her death," and taken under defendant's objection and exception. (See folio 60.)

The Court also erred in charging "that the jury might infer that the deceased was with her husband on the Saturday night preceding her death." (See folio 75.)

This inference rested solely on these declarations of the deceased made in the absence of the prisoner.

The testimony was mere hearsay, and was clearly inadmissible.

In the case of Kirby vs. the State, 9 Yerg., 383, it was held that evidence that the deceased, while on his way to the place where he was found murdered, and the day before he was supposed to be killed, had stated that he was going to that place, and that the defendant was going with him, was incompetent.

In Zeller vs. the State, 3 Halst., 220, it was held that conversation of the deceased with a third person, or acts of the deceased which never came to the knowledge of the prisoner, cannot be received in evidence.

The principle of these cases is too clear and well established to require a citation of further authorities.

There was no pretence that these statements of the deceased were *dying declarations,* and if they had been offered as such they would have been clearly inadmissible—because they were not made in *articulo mortis,* or under the consciousness of impending dissolution. On the contrary, the deceased, during the time these declarations were made, and afterwards until a few hours before her death, indulged the hope of recovery. When her husband left her on Wednesday evening she stated (fol. 45,) that "on Friday she would be able to go after her money." Roscoe's Crim. Ev., p. 27, 23; 1 Phill. Evid., 285, 9th ed.

II. The testimony of Dr. Uhl, at fol. 33 and 34 as to the condition and contents of the bowl taken under exceptions (see fol. 67) and the analysis of the contents of the bowl by Prof. McCready at fol. 39, taken under exceptions, (see fol. 68) were improperly admitted; because they were not sufficiently identified.

And the Court erred in refusing to charge (see fol. 75,) "That if the bowl was exposed on a table or on a chest or room, or elsewhere where many persons had access between the time it was taken from the room of the deceased, and the chemical analysis by Prof. McCready, the evidence as to the analysis of the contents of the bowl should be rejected."

The witness, Mrs. Campbell, states at fol. 44 and 46, that the bowl was set on the trunk by the prisoner on Wednesday, and she could not say how long it remained there. There were half-a-dozen people in the room from breakfast time until she died, and at fol. 47 and 48 she admits and the Court intimates the opinion that she could not essentially identify it.

James Lanagan (fol. 61,) received the bowl from Mrs. Campbell and took it to the station-house and put it on a side desk.

Lieut. Bingham (fol. 62) set it on the top of a shelf, where it remained exposed for two days before he gave it to the Coroner, during which time he thinks about forty policemen had access to it.

Dr. Uhl, on receiving it from the Coroner, (fol. 34,) left it in the Coroner's office unlocked for three quarters of an hour, merely hiding it under a lot of papers, while three other persons were present.

III. The Court erred in receiving in evidence the recognizance as stated at fols. 59, 60, 66 to 72, without due proof of its execution.

The certificate of proof or acknowledgment being in these words (fol. 71) "Taken and acknowledged before me, the day and year first above written," and purporting to be signed by "A. Bogart, Jr., Police Justice," does not entitle the instrument to be read in evidence without further proof thereof; because it does not certify that the individual was known to the officer or identified by satisfactory proof, and because the officer was not authorized to take acknowledgments of conveyances of real estate, and his signature was not proven.

The statutory provisions are as follows: 1 R. S. p. 758, sec. 9, 15, 16. (Vol. 2, 3d Ed., p. 40, 42.)

SEC. 9. No acknowledgment of any conveyance having been executed shall be taken by any officer, unless the officer taking the same shall know or have satisfactory evidence that the person making such acknowledgment is the individual described in and who executed such conveyance.

SEC. 15. Every officer who shall take the acknowledgment or proof of any conveyance shall endorse a certificate thereof, signed by himself on the conveyance, and in such certificate shall set forth the matters herein before required to be done, known or proved on such acknowledgment or proof, together with the names of the witnesses examined before such officer, and their places of residence and the substance of the evidence by them given.

SEC. 16. Every conveyance acknowledged or proved, and certified in the manner above prescribed by any of the *officers before named,* may be read in evidence without further proof thereof, and shall be entitled to be recorded.

SEC. 9 of Chap. 271 of Laws of 1833. Every written instrument, except promissory notes and bills of exchange, and except the last wills of deceased persons, may be proved or acknowledged in the manner now provided by law for taking the proof or acknowledgment of conveyances of real estate, and the certificate of the proper officer endorsed thereon shall entitle such instrument to be received in evidence on the trial of any action, with the same effect as if such instrument were a conveyance of real estate.

Police Justices are not named among the officers referred to in 1 R. S., p. 756, sec. 16, as having authority to take the proof or acknowledgment of conveyances of real estate.

The Courts of this State are strict and uniform in requiring a substantial compliance with these statutory provisions, and in no case have they dispensed with the certificate of an officer having jurisdiction or authority to take the acknowledgment, and in requiring him to state that he *knew,* or had *satisfactory evidence,* that the person making such acknowledgment was the individual described in, and who executed such conveyance. Jackson vs. Humphrey, 1 John., 498. Jackson vs. Gumaer, 2 Cow., 552. Duval vs. Covenhoven, 4 Wend., 563. Dibble vs. Rogers, 13 Wend., 541. Jackson vs. Vickery, 1 Wend., 412. Thurman vs. Cameron, 24 Wend., 87. Merritam vs. Harsen, 2 Barb., Chan. R. 232. Crowder vs. Hopkins, 10 Paige, Ch. R., 183. Broadstreet vs. Clark, 12 Wend., 673. Jackson vs. Shepherd, 2 John. 79.

IV. These errors are material, and a new trial should be granted.

The decision of the Court was reserved.

Liability of Hotel-Keepers.

SUPERIOR COURT.

JUDGE SLOSSON'S CHARGE TO THE JURY.

Antonio Pinto vs. William Muirhead and Benjamin G. Clarke.—In the above case, tried before Judge Slosson, in which the Jury disagreed, his Honor in charging defined so clearly the circumstances under which landlords are held responsible for the money and personal property of their guests, that we give place to his remarks.

After some preliminary remarks, his Honor said: The question upon which I shall charge you as to the law of the case, is one of very considerable difficulty, some embarrassment, and, I may say, of some little doubt; there being in some States a rule of law prevailing, which perhaps is not fully recognized in our State, and the rule of law in England and in this State perhaps not exactly coinciding. At all events, the question of law is presented in this case in such a manner—so well surrounded by facts to bring it up in its full proportions for the judgment of the Court above—that I deemed it important to have all the evidence that was in any way applicable to the case admitted, in order that when it might be presented to the Court above, all the facts which could bear upon any aspect of the question of law might appear. When I come, therefore, gentlemen, to lay down the rule of law to you, I shall do so as I really and truly understand it to be, not relying upon any special decisions one way or the other, but as I conceive that rule applicable to innkeepers and hotel-keepers—(which is the same thing)—in the present state of the world, in the present multiplication of that class of persons in the community, and in view of the immense responsibility which, in a commercial City like this, innkeepers and hotel-keepers might be subjected to if governed by a different rule. I shall lay down the rule to you, as I conceive the good sense and the sound principle and reasoning of the law to be, and you will, of course, take it from me—however I may be corrected by the Court above—you will take the law from me, so far as this case is concerned, as the law of the land which is to guide your judgment. It may be that I have not given a correct interpretation to the rule of law. I do not hold that my judgment is infallible in this matter, but whatever way it is decided it will be a question of the greatest importance, especially in a City like this, from the number of its hotels, and the multitudes of guests who constantly throng them, and there ought to be, as there never has been as yet, a well adjudicated case, determining the liability of innkeepers in regard to their guests for losses that they may suffer while inmates of their hotels. You must trust to your own recollections in regard to the facts of the case, and exercise your own judgment and your own sense of right in their application. I shall content myself by instructing you merely in regard to the law, and the division of facts which it is necessary for you to bear in mind as applicable to the rule of law. I charge you, therefore, as follows: That an innkeeper is liable for the baggage of his guest which is lost or stolen while in the hotel, if not so lost or stolen by the act, or through the fault, negligence or fraud of the guest himself, his agents or servants. That is the general proposition. Observe what I say,—"that he is liable for the baggage of his guest." And you all understand what I mean by that,—his portmanteau, and so on, together with the contents, clothing, and so on. He is also liable for the valuables and money contained in the trunk or baggage so lost or stolen from such trunk to the full extent thereof, unless, first, he has a place of safe deposit and security for valuables and money, to which he calls the attention of the guest, and the guest refuses or declines to avail himself of it, or unless, in case the attention of the guest is not so called by the landlord himself, the guest omitted to give notice to the landlord that he had valuables or money in his trunk, and to ask for a place of safe keeping for them. The omission of the guest to avail himself of the place of safety if offered by the landlord, or to give notice of the contents of his trunk if the landlord omitted to make the offer, would be such a fault and negligence upon the part of the guest as would excuse the landlord from all liability for the money in the trunk, beyond this extent, to wit: A reasonable amount for traveling and personal expenses. For this amount, if in the trunk—that is, for reasonable traveling and personal expenses, as well as for the baggage itself—the *landlord is liable, whether he pointed out a place of safety for the money of his guest or not,* or whether the guest saw fit to avail himself or not, or whether the guest gave notice or not to his landlord of the contents of his trunk to this extent; that is, to the extent of the baggage itself or trunk, including its traveling contents, and a reasonable amount for the traveling and personal expenses of the guest. The landlord would be liable, whether the guest gave notice that he had a large amount of money in his trunk or not, or whether the landlord asked him to entrust his money to his keeping, and the guest refused or not—he would be liable to that extent, upon the general principle which holds that the *landlord is the insurer of the goods of his guest.* To *this* extent—and that is the dividing point on which probably this case will turn in the Court above—to this extent the rule imposing this obligation of landlords of liability for the safety of the goods of their guests, is a reasonable rule, but beyond that I do not think so. While that is so the converse of the proposition is equally true. If the guest offers to avail himself of the place of safe *keeping, or gives notice* of the contents of the trunk, and asks for a place of safe custody, and the landlord, having such place, refuses to *give it,* he would be *liable* to the full extent of the money in the trunk, whether it counted tens or millions. The first exemption from general liability to which I call your attention is the landlord having a place of safety and asking his guest to entrust his money to that place, the guest refusing, or the guest having a large amount of money in his trunk, and giving no notice thereof to the landlord. In the second place, the liability of the landlord may be limited by a special agreement between the landlord and his guest; and whenever such an agreement is satisfactorily made out, the rights of the parties must be controlled by it. Such an agreement is not made out, however, by the posting up of printed rules or regulations in a hotel, even if it had been shown that the guest had read them. He has a right to claim protection for his baggage, notwithstanding any notice to the contrary which the landlord may see fit to post up; but the fact that a printed rule was posted up, like the one in the present case, to the sixth article of which your attention has been called, "That the proprietors will not be responsible for any money or any valuable package unless specially confided to their care,"—the fact that such a notice is posted up, accompanied by evidence that the guest has read it, would be evidence proper for your consideration in determining whether the landlord had notified the guest of a place of safety. Under the general rule first stated, to wit: That a landlord is liable for the baggage of his guest which is lost or stolen while in the hotel, if not so lost or stolen by the act, or through the fault, negligence or fraud of the guest himself, his agents or servants,—under that general rule I instruct you that if, from the companionship established between the plaintiff and the rest of his company, the loss was owing to the fraud of either of the plaintiff's room-mates, the defendants are not liable. I further instruct you that it is no discharge of the defendants' liability that they employed proper means in general to keep their premises safe from robbery. The question of their negligence has nothing to do with the case. Supposing them liable on the facts—apart from such facts as may relate to their negligence. Supposing it a case of liability—then the fact of whether they were or were not guilty of negligence, or took or did not take precautions against robbery, does not affect the question of law, which puts their liability upon a higher ground than that of their own negligence or prudence—a general rule, which creates this liability upon the part of innkeepers, standing aloof from the question of their own negligence or prudence in regard to the manner in which they kept their premises. This is all the rule of law that I shall lay down upon the subject—first, the general rule of law, and secondly, this limitation of it.

In order to make myself more clear I will adopt more popular language. I will repeat: The landlord is liable as a general rule for the safety of the baggage of his guest while in his hotel, to their full extent, no matter what they may contain, whether valuables or money, unless he has a place of safe-keeping, and asks the guest to entrust the money or valuables to that place of safe-keeping, and the guest refuses, thereby taking the risk himself. Or, unless the guest having a large amount of money in his trunk, or valuables, omits to give notice to the landlord, and thereby, as I have construed the rule of law, the guest being willing to take the risk himself. In other words, that the landlord is not liable, as a general rule, for the contents of the trunk of his guest, except the ordinary contents for traveling, and such an amount of money as may be a reasonable amount for his traveling expenses and personal expenses. If, however, a guest should say to the landlord when he arrives at a hotel, "I have a large amount of money which I am unwilling to leave in my room—you take charge of it," and the landlord replies, "I have no place," or, having one he does not see fit to do it, in that case the landlord, if he permitted the money to remain on his premises, would be liable to the full extent.

There is only one item in which the defendants would be liable for the whole amount claimed, and that is their refusal or omission to take the custody of the money on being asked by the plaintiff to do so, or on being informed of the fact that the trunk contained money; or upon being apprised of the fact that it did contain money, giving this information as to a place of safety to the plaintiff, and he the plaintiff applying to have the money properly stowed away and the landlord's refusal to do so.

Considering therefore, that there is no evidence to show that the landlord refuses to receive the custody of the money, or that he was asked to take the custody of the money, or knew that there was money in the trunk until the loss. Considering that there is no evidence of that kind, I must say to you, that in my view of the law the utmost that you can find for the plaintiff, if your verdict is in his favor, will be such an amount as you may deem reasonable for the expenses of the plaintiff, both traveling and personal, and allowing also a reasonable sum for his expenses while remaining here.

Gentlemen, I do not know that I can make this any more explanatory to you. The question is necessarily a little involved. I have instructed you as to the correct rule of law. I have endeavored to make it intelligible to you for the guidance of your judgment, that you may do exact justice between these parties. Give to the plaintiff, then, if you find for him, such an amount as you shall deem reasonable. On the contrary, if you find either of the facts proved in the negative, then you must give a verdict for the defendants. If you render a verdict for the plaintiff, you cannot go beyond a reasonable amount for traveling and personal expenses.

LONG ISLAND.

Pugilistic Counsel—New Practice—More Contempt of Court.

An exciting scene occurred before Justice BOSWELL, in Williamsburg, yesterday. A case of assault and battery, and resisting an officer, was called on for trial, whereof Constable GILROY was complainant, and a German named HENRY SILLMAN, defendant. It seems that the constable went to defendant's house to serve an execution and make a levy, when the resistance and assault upon the officer is alleged to have been made. The plaintiff appeared as his own counsel, and for defendant MORGAN O'ROURKE, Esq., who urged plaintiff not to press the suit, as there were extenuating circumstances. Failing in this attempt to dispose of the case, Mr. O'ROURKE threatened the constable with a suit for perjury, &c., to which the plaintiff replied, "If you call me a perjurer, you are a d—d rascal." Thereupon Mr. O'ROURKE planted his five digits twice successfully in the face of the constable, and but for the timely interference of Officer STERRETT, who promptly separated the belligerants, there might have been a serious fight. As it was, both parties were fined $5 each for contempt of Court. A warrant was subsequently taken out by Constable GILROY against O'ROURKE for assault and battery.

Fire Limits.

The Chief Engineer of the Eastern District of Brooklyn, (Williamsburg,) has made the following arrangements to take place on and after 12 o'clock, March 1. The fire bells will be rung as follows:

FIRST DISTRICT—*I Stroke*—Bounded by East River, Bushwick Creek, Fifth-street, Newtown Turnpike and Newtown Creek.

SECOND DISTRICT—*II Strokes*—Bounded by East River, Bushwick Creek, Union-avenue, Grand-street.

THIRD DISTRICT—*III Strokes*—Bounded by Union-avenue, Fifth-street, Newtown Turnpike, Newtown Creek, Jamaica Turnpike, Bushwick-avenue, Grand-street.

FOURTH DISTRICT—*IV Strokes*—Bounded by Grand-street, Bushwick-avenue, Jamaica Turnpike, Newtown, New Lots, Division-avenue, Union-avenue.

FIFTH DISTRICT—*V Strokes*—Bounded by East River, Grand-street, Union and Division-avenues.

SIXTH DISTRICT—*VI Strokes*—Bounded by East River, Division-avenue, Flushing-avenue and the United States Hospital grounds.

Officers' Salaries.

The Committee on Supplies and Expenses of Departments of the Brooklyn Common Council, reported on Salaries on Monday evening. Mayor, $3,000; Comptroller, $1,800; City Treasurer, $2,500; Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies, $2,000; Street Commissioner, $2,000; Auditor, $1,500; Chief of Police, $1,800; Collector of Taxes, Western District, $2,000; Collector of Taxes, Eastern District, $1,500; Police Justices, each, $1,500; Justices of the Peace, each, $1,500; Captains of Police, $800; Assessors, each, $700; Street Commissioner, of the Eastern District, $1,200; City Clerk, $2,000; Chief Engineer, of Western District, $1,100; do. of Eastern District, $800; Counsellor of the Board, $3,000.

The report was laid on the table, and made the special order for next meeting.

Williamsburg Howard Benevolent Association.

The Secretary of this Association makes the following report of the transactions during the past two months:

Money paid to poor women for sewing and for making up articles for the poor	$16 60
Money loaned	17 00
Money paid to redeem articles from pawnbroker	13 22
Money paid for rent	18 50
For provisions	27 00
For shoes	25 00
Various purposes	24 50
Total	$152 30

There has also been distributed 60 pairs of shoes, 110 new garments, 174 second-hand garments.

Arrangements are now being made to procure places in the country for girls and boys, where parents are willing to let them go, and before the close of the present week, it is expected that about 15 children will be thus supplied with pleasant homes, and with the advantages of education. The object of this society, which is conducted by ladies, is to relieve and assist the deserving poor, without any regard to nation, color or sect.

Long Island Railroad Again.

A petition, signed by a large number of residents on Atlantic-street and vicinity, was sent into the Brooklyn Common Council on Monday evening, praying that the contract now waiting for the action of the Common Council, granting the privilege to the Long Island Railroad Company to make turn-outs over the sidewalks, may not pass; calling attention to a branch already completed on Atlantic-street, and the petitioners are fearful that other branches may be constructed. Referred to Assessment Committee.

Calico Ball in Brooklyn.

The Calico Ball on Monday evening in Brooklyn, given under the auspices of the Tenth Ward Relief Association, was a fine affair, and in its results, though not rivaling its prototype in New-York, altogether as successful as could have been anticipated. His Honor Mayor HALL and a large number of the leading citizens of Brooklyn were in attendance. The music was furnished by DODWORTH's band. The ladies all appeared in calico dresses. The net receipts will reach about $800.

Embankment Accident.

A laborer named JAMES QUIN, while at work near Wythe-avenue, Brooklyn, on Monday, was seriously injured by a bank of earth falling upon him, by which he had one thigh broken badly, and sustained other injuries.

National Race Course.

JUDGE DEAN, in the Supreme Court for Kings County, has set aside the sale by foreclosure of this Course, on the 1st of February. It is intended that this will result in an arrangement to reopen the Course.

Firemen's Ball.

The Firemen's Ball, Eastern District of Brooklyn, for the benefit of the Widows' and Orphans' Fund of the Department in that District, was held on Monday evening at the Odeon. There was a large attendance.

☞ Rev. S. CHAPMAN THRALL, of South Oyster Bay, has accepted a call from St. James' Parish, Goshen. He succeeds Rev. J. T. CUSHING.

NEW-JERSEY.

Report of the Jersey-City Water Commissioners.

The Jersey City Water-Works since going into operation in August last, have worked almost without interruption, and to entire satisfaction. The supply of water is steady and ample, affording all of the blessings to citizens which were anticipated, increasing the security to property, and rendering certain the rapid increase of the city in size, business and wealth. The Board of Water Commissioners having the work in charge is composed of Messrs. D. S. GREGORY, M. B. BRAMHALL, E. RANDALL, JOHN H. LYON and SELAH HILL. The semi-annual report of the Commissioners up to January 1, 1855, has been rendered to the Common Council, including a financial statement of the work from its commencement to that date. The report of Mr. GEORGE H. BAILEY, Chief Engineer of the Works is comprised in that of the Commissioners. The Engineer states that the performance of the Cornish Engine at Bellville, by which the water is forced into the receiving reservoir, exceeds the expectations that were entertained of it. It performs more work than was guaranteed. It has worked constantly and steadily since it was put into regular operation. The duty it was warranted to perform was to raise 50,000,000 pounds of water one foot high with one bushel (90 pounds) of coal; but it actually performs a duty of 70,000,000. The works are spoken of in detail in the report, and shown to be in good condition throughout, and adequate to the purpose intended. The reservoirs are tight, and the pipe work is in good condition—causing but very little trouble. There have been laid altogether twenty-one miles of pipe.

The receipts and expenditures of the work from its commencement in 1852, until January 1, 1855, have been as follows:

RECEIPTS.	
Received for 6½ Bonds sold	[illegible]
Received for Premiums on Bonds	[illegible]
Received for Interest	[illegible]
Received for Bills payable	[illegible]
Received for Loans	[illegible]
Received for Water Rents, two-thirds of a year, to May 1, 1855	13,757 [illegible]
Received for Surplus Tax, collected to Dec. 30, 1854	[illegible]
Received for Sundry Items sold	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]
EXPENDITURES.	
Amount charged to Interest account	[illegible]
Amount charged to Pipe Department	[illegible]
Amount charged to Reservoirs	[illegible]
Amount charged to Engine House	[illegible]
Amount charged to Engineer's Department	[illegible]
Amount charged to Land accounts	[illegible]
Amount charged to Sundry other accounts	[illegible]
Balance on hand	1,011 [illegible]
Total	[illegible]

The monetary crisis has affected the income of the works by interfering with building operations, and by restricting the demand for water for manufacturing and mechanical purposes. The temporary suspension of the Cunard line of steamers, has also interfered with the estimated income.

The cement pipe put down as an experiment has proved generally satisfactory. It is made of sheet iron lined with cement half of an inch thick, and costs about 25 per cent. less than iron pipe.

A Maine Law Ordinance.

Alderman CLEVELAND, at the last meeting of the Jersey City Common Council, offered an ordinance for the suppression of intemperance, of which the following abstract is the substance:

No person shall sell or expose for sale, directly or indirectly, any spirituous or intoxicating liquors—ale, porter, cider, lager beer, and all wines included.

Requires that each agent shall act only under a certificate of appointment, in which the place for selling such liquors shall be designated; and shall give a bond, with two sureties, in the sum of $1,000, for his adherence to the ordinance and rules under which he is appointed and instructed to act. The agent will be required to keep a record of all such sales of spirits or wines made by him, stating the date of the sale, the quantity sold, and the purpose for which it was sold, together with the price paid for it; and report to the Mayor and Common Council monthly his expenditures and receipts—paying over the profits to the City Treasurer.

Provides for the punishment of any person who shall sell liquors in violations of this ordinance by a fine of $20 and costs for the first offence, and $30 and costs for the second offence—the offender to stand committed, until paid. On the third and every subsequent conviction the offenders will be fined $30 and costs, and be imprisoned in the County Jail not less than one or more than three months. Clerks, servants or agents violating this ordinance shall be liable to the above specified punishments.

Mr. Letcher and Know-Nothingism.

From the Virginia Vindicator, Feb. 17.

A. S. NORMENT, Esq., who is a candidate for the Senate in the Rockingham District, has furnished us with the following letter from Mr. LETCHER, in reply to one addressed by Mr. N. to Mr. L. We presume the rumors which have connected Mr. LETCHER with the Know-Nothings are like all their marvelous stories of increasing strength. They are sent forth for effect:

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 7, 1855.

MY DEAR SIR: I have duly received your letter, and if my representative duties would have permitted, would have answered it at once.

You are entirely right in denying that I am a Know-Nothing. I have never sought membership in the organization either directly or indirectly, nor have I been solicited by its members or any of them, to connect myself with it. I belong to but *one secret society, (Odd Fellows)* and that has no connection with politics.

Why it should be supposed by any one that I am identified, either personally or otherwise, with this new order, I am at a loss to understand, unless it be the sentiments I have expressed in regard to the appointment of Mr. SOULE as Minister to Spain. These sentiments were formed and expressed in many conversations, with friends attached to both political parties, before the Know-Nothing organization had an existence. They are just as sincerely entertained now, and *I would not, if I had the power,* recall anything that I have expressed on that subject.

From boyhood to the present time I have been connected with the Democratic party, and I claim to have rendered some little service in behalf of the principles, measures and men of that party. I espoused those principles, as laid down by Mr. JEFFERSON, because I believed them to be *in accordance with the Constitution,* and promotive of the great ends of justice, liberty, and equality. It is hardly within the range of probability, that I shall now change my political principles or dissolve my political relations.

To those principles and measures I will adhere, until I am convinced that they are hostile to the genius and spirit of the Constitution, and prejudicial to the best interests of the country.

I write in great haste, and not so fully as I should have done, with more time for reflection and consideration. Very truly your friend,

A. S. NORMENT, Esq. J. LETCHER.

☞ Almost from the day of his birth, in March, 1787, WILLIAM ETTY tried to draw with chalk, "on each available plank of shop or mill, or on the blank windows of some empty house." Sometimes the field to be scrawled over was furnished by "the broad sheets of iron and broader shop floor of obliging Mr. NORTH, a neighboring whitesmith." ESTHER ETTY, his mother, is described as having had herself some turn for decoration, the humblest form of design; and she seems to have been early aware of her boy's propensities, since, by way of reward, she promised him the use of "some colors mixed with gum-water." But he was put to school without any definite purpose of developing this talent. At school he was known as "a very still boy," whose chief delights were sketching in his copy-books—feasting his eye for color on "the Chinese figures and painted dishes of the grocer,"—and haunting York Minster for the sake of its painted glass windows and the sound of its organ.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 28, 1855.

To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All writers professing to state facts must be accompanied by the author's name, not for publication, but as a guarantee of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

Congressional.

In the Senate yesterday the House bill to reduce and modify rates of postage was passed. One section of the bill requires the prepayment of letters, by stamps, after the first of January, 1856, and another provides for the registration of valuable letters. The bill in relation to the Collins Line of Steamers was discussed for eight hours; several amendments were offered and rejected, and without taking action on the bill the Senate adjourned.

In the House the Navy and Fortification Appropriation bills were passed. Mr. WALBRIDGE made a long speech on the subject of our maritime rights as a neutral power, which we publish this morning, and which will repay perusal. A wrangle about Slavery in the Territories, and everywhere else, wound up the proceedings.

The Usurpations of Slavery.

The growing confidence of the Free States in the ability and inclination of WILLIAM H. SEWARD to defend their rights on all needful occasions, and to fully expose, and, if possible, prevent the encroachments of Slavery, has placed him most prominent in the front rank of Northern Statesmen. This position renders his speech delivered in the Senate on the 23d of February, on the bill to protect officers of the United States, and published in full in the TIMES of this morning, of much interest and value, aside from its intrinsic merits, which are great. This speech is spoken of by his fellow Senators as his best effort. It is certainly worthy of the man and the occasion. The introductory remarks upon the peculiarity of the appearance of the Senate Chamber on the night on which the bill was debated; on the excitement and the incidents, so like those that heralded the passage of the Fugitive Slave act, and attended the abrogation of the Missouri Compromise, are beautiful, and fitting what follows. He had refrained from taking part in the debate until near its close, that the Nation might learn who it is, and who it is not, that disturbs the public harmony, and breaks the public peace by the agitation of Slavery in the Congress Halls. And even near the close he would not speak so much in the form of an argument as in protest, for the indications were strong that the fate of the bill had been decided, and that any argument would be of no avail. The bill, however obscure its language, was designed for the protection of officers of the United States engaged in executing the Fugitive Slave Law, and on that account mainly it took precedence of one he had endeavored to introduce, for the erection of a bronze monument which should illustrate the life and the death of THOMAS JEFFERSON, and commemorate the immortal names of the Signers of the Declaration of American Independence. The preference of the Senate he considered ominous. The Senate of the United States would erect no monument to the memory of JEFFERSON, who declared that, in the unequal contest between Slavery and Freedom, the Almighty had no attribute which could take part with the oppressor, but it would promptly comply with a demand for another bulwark around the institution of Slavery. Further on in his remarks, the Senator expressed his opinions freely and clearly upon the Fugitive Slave Law, and the evils which have followed as a consequence of its enactment. The wrong done by the abrogation of the Missouri Compromise is again exposed, and some of its results brought unpleasantly to the minds of those who were instrumental in the accomplishment of that act. And, finally, the passage of the bill for the protection of officers engaged in enforcing the Fugitive Slave Law is shown to be unnecessary, and intended only for the irritation of the friends of Freedom. The speech is an extraordinary production, and should, as it will be, read by all who are interested in National affairs. Since CLAY and WEBSTER passed away, speeches of such high character are but seldom sent to us from Washington.

The New Police Bill.

The whole Police force of the City, all of the lower order of politicians, all who are, who have been or mean to be, Health Wardens, Street Inspectors, or in any way connected with the Police Department, are swaying to and fro, as touching the Police bill now before the Legislature. Almost all of these people have a decided opinion on the subject, but the old party lines do not indicate the position in which any particular party or person is to be found on it. It is a bill that would not seriously affect us all, and the tax-payers may very profitably keep an eye on it.

Of those that object to it, some object only as opposed to any change at present,—saying that all we now need is rest from all changes. Others say that the interposition between the Mayor and Police, of a set of Commissioners, to be elected after this year by the people, to try offending policemen, violates every sound principle of policy, and is admirably calculated to corrupt still further the ballot-box. Others say the Mayor is and should be the head of the Police, and that if Mayor WOOD had not insisted upon just that point, instead of being the live Mayor and most praiseworthy Executive officer that he is, he would have been numbered by this time, in spite of all intentions, among the *dead* Mayors that have lately occupied our highest Municipal Officer's Chair, and presided upon occasions of State with stolid dignity and utter impotence for good or evil. Another class reckon up the cost, and say if the bill passes we shall be saddled with an additional $30,000 a year at the least, for which we shall receive no consideration.

On the other hand, the bill abolishes the *necessity* for the appointment of Street Inspectors or Health Wardens—unfortunately, it does not abolish their offices. If it becomes a law, every such officer should cease to hold office another day—then the money argument would be answered; for the bill proposes four Police Commissioners, at a salary of $3,000 per year—the Mayor, who is to be a fifth Commissioner, having no salary additional to his salary as Mayor: the total, then, of cost created is $12,000. But the Street Inspectors and Health Wardens—who *ought* to be abolished under the bill—receive from the City Treasury an aggregate of $30,800, leaving a balance in favor of the new arrangement of $18,800. But said Inspectors and Wardens would not be abolished; and therein lies one of the advantages of the bill. It creates openings for promising and hard-working politicians to fill—a point to be appreciated in these hard times. It rids the City of the present Chief of Police—the highest ambition of not a few who have nursed a grudge against him for years; and it is a change—it brings forth something new, which New-Yorkers always recognize as a rare excellence. So it will be seen that, like most other projects of the politicians, it is not a thing that has but one side to it.

The Judson Memoirs.

Two Publishers in this City are engaged in a suit at law, in relation to the publication of the Memoirs of Rev. ADONIRAM JUDSON. It is well known that Dr. JUDSON's widow, (formerly Miss EMILY CHUBBUCK—"FANNY FORRESTER,") returned to this country after her husband's decease, having in charge a large family of children,—partly her own and partly her husband's by former marriages. With these children dependent upon her, Mrs. JUDSON became straitened in her means of support; and in order to render her the assistance which she required, the preparation of a Memoir of Dr. JUDSON for the Press was undertaken by Rev. Dr. WAYLAND, President of Brown University. It was believed that the high degree of popularity enjoyed by Dr. JUDSON, during his lifetime, would insure a profitable sale for the complete Memoir which it was in the power of Mrs. JUDSON to furnish. The necessary material was furnished to Dr. WAYLAND, and the book was published in Boston by PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & CO. Subsequently, an abridged edition was published in this City by Mr. EDWARD H. FLETCHER, under the title of "Burmah's Great Missionary."

The parties to the present suit are EDWARD H. FLETCHER and CHARLES B. NORTON. Mr. NORTON is proprietor and publisher of a journal issued in this City, under the title of *Norton's Literary Gazette*, in the columns of which appeared some remarks animadverting upon the course of Mr. FLETCHER, in a manner which that gentleman construes into a libel, and upon which he brings suit. The article contained an extract of a letter from Dr. WAYLAND, stating that no materials for a Life of Dr. JUDSON had been furnished by Mrs. JUDSON to any person except Dr. W. himself. An imputation upon the motives of the New-York publisher was also embodied in this letter; and this constitutes a portion of the alleged libel. Damages are claimed by the plaintiff in the sum of $5,000. The case is still on.

The deposition of Dr. WAYLAND, which we publish in company with other proceedings, is a model of condensation and a refreshing specimen of modesty. The Venerable President, styling himself a "teacher," gives a succinct statement of facts. We devote considerable space to the publication of a full report, on account of the peculiar nature of the points at issue. It appears that not merely the legal question of an Editor's liability is to be tested, but the rights of Publishers are involved to a serious extent. Abridgments of popular works are so plentiful that the inquiry as to the rights of the Trade becomes interesting and important.

Patriotic Funds.

Probably some of our readers have thought that the patriotic funds, of which the English and Canadian papers have said so much of late, are new things under the sun and peculiar to the ingenious benevolence of the latter half of the Nineteenth Century. But this is a great mistake.

In a copy of the Bombay *Courier*, dated Sept. 29, 1804, we find published, by order of the Government, a series of resolutions adopted at Lloyd's Coffee-House, London, couched in terms of the most patriotic modern beggary. It is just half a century since England sent around her begging-box for the benefit of the "widows and orphans" manufactured for her "honor and glory." There was then, as now, a "PATRIOTIC FUND." It must certainly be "gratifying to the pride of every Briton," that such beggary is no new thing to the nation, and, therefore, not discreditable. The soldier, especially, must feel grateful beyond measure, when he reflects upon the tremendous exertion his Government has always made, going about the world collecting charity for the relief of its beggared families; and still more so when he knows that if he is brought to the hospital, his watchful Government will deduct from him while there, *seven cents* a day of his pay, in lieu of his rations. Of course he expected all this, and on the strength of the glorious prospect he has allowed himself to be mangled. But the Queen some time ago wrote with her own royal hand a letter of thanks and congratulation to her army. What enthusiasm must the soldier have experienced, when he rose in the morning, drenched, from his filthy slough bed, to know that such a letter had come. The Russian barbarian refuses to send about to ask alms for the families of *his* soldiers, but takes them under the protection of the Empire, and makes them its children.

To touch the hearts of the allies and the sympathetic, we reprint two or three of the resolutions. They were adopted, remember, in 1803:

Resolved, That in a conjuncture when the vital interests of our country, when the peculiar blessings which, under our beloved Sovereign and happy Constitution, endear our social state, are involved in the issue of the present contest; when we are menaced by an enemy, whose haughty presumption is grounded only on the present unfortunate position of the Continental Powers; and when we seem to be placed, for the moment, as the last barrier against the total subjugation of Europe by the overbearing influence of France; it behooves us to meet our situation as men, as freemen, but, above all, as Britons. On this alone, with the Divine aid, depends our exemption from the yoke of Gallic despotism; on this alone depends, under the same protecting power, whether this Empire shall remain, what it has for ages been, the strenuous supporter of religion and morals, the asserter of its own, and the guardian of the liberties of mankind, the nurse of industry, the protector of the arts and sciences, the example and admiration of the world; or whether it shall become an obsequious tributary, an enslaved, a plundered and degraded department of a foreign nation.

Resolved, That, to give more effect and energy to the measures adopted by Government for the defence of our liberties, our lives and property; to add weight to those personal exertions, we are all readily disposed to contribute; it behooves us to hold out every encouragement to our fellow-subjects, who may be in any way instrumental in repelling or annoying our implacable foe, and to prove to them that we are ready to drain both our purses and our veins in the great cause which imperiously calls on us to unite the duties of loyalty and patriotism with the strongest efforts of zealous exertions.

Resolved, That, to animate the efforts of our defenders by sea and land, it is expedient to raise, by the patriotism of the community at large, a suitable fund for their comfort and relief; for the purpose of assuaging the anguish of their wounds; of palliating in some degree the more weighty misfortune of the loss of limbs; of alleviating the distresses of the widow and orphan; of smoothing the brow of sorrow for the fall of dearest relatives—the props of unhappy indigence, or helpless age; and of giving pecuniary rewards, or honorable badges of distinction, for successful exertions of valor or merit.

These resolutions were republished by order of the Government in the East Indies, as, doubtless, everywhere else that the earth had any English soil to look up to the sun, or there were English subjects to be taxed for charity. The fathers were no less patriotic than are the sons. Government was no less ingenious then than now in shirking the bills presentable for "glory won" upon the patient people.

The recent pugilistic encounter on Broadway has resulted in nothing more serious than a few broken limbs and ugly shot-wounds. POOLE, the assaulted party, who appears to have acted throughout with marked forbearance, is in a fair way of recovery, and all his assailants, except one, are on bail or in prison. The occurrences of Sunday were a repetition of similar scenes, enacted by the same party of rowdies, a few weeks since. In both instances there has been a narrow escape from sacrifice of life. It is understood that the two principals in the disturbance of Sunday are to be tried in March, upon the indictment pending against them in reference to the previous assault. If their guilt is clearly proved, their punishment should be severe enough to serve as a check in the future.

Musical.

NIBLO'S SALOON.—There was a large gathering here last evening, on the occasion of the concert for the Hebrew Benevolent Societies, the large saloon being entirely crowded. The programme was attractive, no doubt, but beyond this the charitable object of the entertainment influenced the Israelite portion of our community and others who are ever ready to give their mite for a charitable object. In consequence of "indisposition," Mrs. STUART and Mme. COMETTANT were unable to appear. Little ADELINA PATTI was engaged in the emergency, and delighted the audience with her soft, pure voice. Signor BERNARDI sang several pieces. His fine, manly voice is heard to best advantage in the Concert room. Instrumentally there was piano and violin playing—perhaps a little too much of the former. The performers were Messrs. BASFORD, WELS and SANDERSON on the piano, and Signor RAPETTI on the violin. The first gentleman performed GOTTSCHALK's clever concert overture, *La Chasse*, and with Mr. WELS assisted in two duets—one written by himself. The performance, although a little nervous, was excellent. Mr. WELS is favorably known as a composer, and will acquire additional popularity in the concert-room. Mr. SANDERSON—a young *débutant*—played MEYERBEER's *Marche Sacre*, and as a reward for its performance received the unusual honor of a double *encore*.

The concert gave general satisfaction, and will materially aid the object for which it was given.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—To-night, DONIZETTI's "Favorita" will be given. *Leonora* by Signorina VESTVALI, (an addition to the company;) *Fernando* by Signor LORINI, and *Alfonso* by Signor BADIALI.

On Saturday there will be an extra night; on which occasion ROSSINI's "Stabat Mater" will be performed. Selections will also be given from "Mose in Egitto" and "Le Prophete." The programme is admirable, and will undoubtedly attract a large audience.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—Mr. DAVENPORT appears to-night in a new play, written for him by the author of "Civilization," called the "Egyptian."

New Music.

We have received from Messrs. W. HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway, the following pieces of music:

"The Monastery Bell," nocturne by L. WELY.
"Yes, let me like a soldier fall," by WALLACE.
"The Dawn Waltz," by H. LORIEL.
"The Invitation à la Valse," by WEBER.

The above publications are well know to the musical public, and have been received by Messrs. HALL to supply deficiencies in their catalogue. In consequence of the hostility of the trade, who persist in charging twice as much as Messrs. HALL, the latter gentlemen are under the necessity of reprinting every piece of music, in order that they may sell at the reduced price. The difference between the old and new prices is something startling.

☞ A puff of a dentist formerly of this city is going the rounds, to the effect that on occasion of a late presentation of Americans at the Tuileries, the Emperor of France recognized said dentist as the man who pulled a tooth for him in New York, nearly twenty years ago. A correspondent, who professes to know the dental history of LOUIS NAPOLEON in this country, writes us that the only teeth extracted from the head of the *illustrious* exile during his sojourn in this country, were drawn from him by virtue of an instrument commonly known as a poker,—at that time in the hands of an abandoned female whose character and history are familiar to the police authorities of New York. How our correspondent knows, he does not say.

Death of Judge Edwards.

We regret to learn that Hon. HENRY PIERREPONT EDWARDS, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, died yesterday at his residence in Fourth-street, after a long illness. His age was 50 years.

☞ JOHN J. [illegible], Esq., is confined to his residence by indisposition.

FROM WASHINGTON

The National Observatory—No. IV.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 27, 1855.

The pressure of political and legislative intelligence has prevented me from following up my letters upon the National Astronomical Observatory, as rapidly as might have been desirable. But, without wasting time in apologies, I will at once resume the subject where I last left it. We have already delayed long in this "west room," that no time is left us for describing some of the ingenious contrivances connected with the telegraphic arrangements, such as the mechanism by which the clock is made to wind up the wheel-work of the register, or the key, by means of which the observer, though in a distant room, can set in motion this wheel-work, or stop it at pleasure. But we must hasten on. Leaving this room we pass across the main building and enter the east wing.

Passing around the immense stone pier, which fronts us upon entering, and which, they tell us, is nine feet high, six feet wide, and three feet thick, we find suspended against its eastern surface a large circle with a telescope attached. This instrument is called the "Mural Circle," receiving its name from the *wall* of stone upon which it is mounted. The telescope presents nothing peculiar. We see that it consists of a plain brass tube, furnished with the usual glasses; and we learn that it is about five feet in length, and a little over four inches in diameter. It is securely fastened to the circle at the centre and at either end, both telescope and circle revolving together upon the same axis. Let us look at the circle more particularly. *It is of bell metal*, five feet in diameter, and consists of a rim, or tire, two inches wide and half an inch thick, united to a central portion by twelve spokes or radii, the whole being cast in one piece, to insure firmness and mutual stability of parts.

Upon the edge of the circle is inlaid a narrow strip of gold; and, looking at this closely, we perceive that a series of most beautifully fine lines are cut across it, dividing the whole circumference of the circle into equal parts. The distance between any two consecutive of these divisions is five minutes of a degree, so that there are twelve lines to each degree, and four thousand three hundred and twenty lines in all. A narrow strip of platina is also inserted near to the band of gold; and upon it cut the numbers designating each degree upon the arc circle.

It is necessary always to use some precious metal for these purposes of division or numbering, in order to prevent obliteration by oxidizing, when so constantly exposed to atmospheric influences. Silver is most commonly used; but that is not proof against every evil influence, as a little experience has shown. When some of the instruments were first mounted, a cement was used containing a portion of sulphur; and it came to pass that an evolution of gas was produced, which blackened entirely all the silver rims around; and had not the divisions been deeply cut, there would have been great risk of injury or destruction to them in the cleansing.

The pier is so placed that the surface against which hangs the instrument is as nearly as possible in the plane of the meridian; and the instrument itself is then accurately adjusted, so that the telescope revolves exactly in this plane. The object of the mural circle is, the exact measurement of the altitudes of heavenly bodies, as they pass the meridian. The principle according to which this is done, is the following: A pointer, or index, is firmly attached to the pier, with its point almost touching the division-lines of the circle, and the telescope being directed to the star, the number of degrees and minutes indicated by the index is noted; then, directing the telescope to the horizon, the degrees and minutes are again noted, and the difference between the two notings, or "circle-readings," as they are called, is of course equal to the distance of the star above the horizon, *i. e.* to its altitude.

By taking always the nearest division-line indicated by the pointer, we can measure this altitude within five minutes of a degree, a space equal to one-sixth of the sun's diameter. But the demands of Astronomy go far beyond this, and require of us the altitude—not to minutes only, but to fractions of a second. Let us see how this degree of accuracy is attained. We find, on examination, that the pointer used with the mural circle, is not a simple index, but consists of an elaborately wrought compound microscope, fastened very firmly to the stone pier, and directed towards the gold band on which the divisions are cut. Looking into the microscope, we see the division-marks and the spaces between them highly magnified; so that not more than three or four are visible at once. But we see, also, that in addition to these marks, which are horizontal and parallel to each other, there are two other very fine lines crossing each other at an acute angle. We learn further, that there is a very fine screw entering the microscope, which, being turned by the fingers, causes these cross-lines to move up or down, from one division to another. Upon the head of the screw, which is made large, and covered with a rim of silver, are sixty divisions, plainly cut and numbered by tens, *i. e.* 0, 10, 20, &c. The screw is so made that it requires exactly five revolutions to carry the cross-lines from one division-mark of the circle to another—these marks being five minutes apart, one revolution of the screw will, of course, measure one minute; and there being sixty divisions upon the screw-head, each division measures one second. As we turn the screw, therefore, carrying the cross-lines from one division towards another, second after second may be "read off," until the next mark is reached.

Now let us direct the telescope to a star, seeking the *exact* altitude. A horizontal thread is placed in the field of the telescope, precisely as was a vertical one in the telescope of the "transit instrument." But now instead of noting the time when the star crosses the thread, we place the telescope so that the star shall move along the thread like a small pearl upon a very fine string. This being accomplished we look again into the microscope. If there happen to be a division-mark of the circle exactly under the centre of the microscope, we know that the "circle-reading" is exactly five, ten, fifteen or other multiple of five minutes from the nearest preceding degree whose number we find on the platina band. Thus if the nearest preceding degree be 20° and the division mark exactly under the microscope be the fifth or the ninth from the beginning of the degree, we say that the circle reading is 20° 25′ in the one case, or 20° 45′ in the other. It most commonly happens, however, that the division mark of the circle does not fall exactly under the microscope's centre; whereupon we turn the screw and move the cross-lines from the centre until they reach the division mark, then notice how many times the screw is turned through a whole revolution, and notice also the number of the division upon the head of the screw; the former tells us by how many minutes, the latter by how many additional seconds the centre of the microscope is distant from the division-mark. These added to the even five minutes belonging to that division-mark, give us the exact circle-reading.

Thus in the first case just given, suppose the mark had been distant from the centre so far that it required three whole revolutions of the screw to bring the cross-lines to it, and that, in addition, the screw-head showed 42; then the true circle-reading instead of 20° 25′ would be 20° 28′ 42″. The same process is now repeated for the horizon, and if we now find that the circle-reading for this direction is 69°, the altitude of the star is equal to the difference between 69° and 20° 28′ 42″, that is to 48° 31′ 18″.

But we have not yet the whole story. Looking again at the instrument, we find that instead of only one microscope there are six placed at equal intervals around the circle, consequently 60° apart; and we learn that the astronomer's fundamental principle that no human work is perfect, has driven him to this addition of expense and of labor in observing. Were the circle perfectly round and were each division-mark upon its rim perfectly in its place; were the microscope absolutely free from error, and were the observer himself capable of judging unerringly of the true indications of the instrument, one microscope would suffice; but taking things as they are, we must have more, and are by no means always sure even then. If the circle be perfect in itself, but not perfectly joined to the axis, so that its centre does not coincide exactly with that of the latter, the error thence arising may be entirely corrected by using two microscopes placed opposite each other, *i. e.* 180° apart;—some errors of form in the circle may be corrected by using three, four or six microscopes, while the accidental errors of division or of "reading-off," are also much reduced by increasing the number of readings. A most rigorous examination of the circle before us has shown that by using the mean of the six microscope-readings, we attain an unusual degree of accuracy, unusual not merely to unaccustomed minds, but even to that almost hypercritical genius, the practical astronomer.

But all this accuracy in determining the exact direction of the star would be of no avail, could we not also determine with equal exactness the *starting-point* on the circle. Of what consequence would it be to learn the exact fraction of a second corresponding to the star's direction, if we were unable to find the place of the horizon within less than a minute? We cannot see the thing meant by *horizon*; we only see the edge of the mountains, land or water that limits our view of the sky; and to this we give the name more correctly belonging to an ideal plain surface, perfectly *horizontal*, and dividing the whole heavens into two equal parts—the visible and the invisible. Could we now, by any means, place the telescope of the mural circle so that it would be truly horizontal, there would be no further difficulty in finding our starting-point; but this we cannot do. A spirit-level would enable us to get pretty near to the right direction; but the difficulties in the way of exactness are practically insurmountable. But, if we cannot get the horizontal direction, we can obtain with almost perfect certainty the vertical direction; and this has long been the practice of astronomers. We know that the plumb-line hangs truly vertical, and by suspending a delicately constructed one near the instrument, observers were accustomed to obtain the desired direction from this. Knowing the "reading" of the circle which corresponded to the "zenith point," or the point of the heavens directly over head, they measured thence the distance of the star, and called it the "zenith distance." As the horizon is always 90° from the zenith, the altitude of the star is of course obtained by subtracting the zenith-distance from 90°. Modern times have witnessed a new method of obtaining the "zenith-point" on the circle, as much superior to the old methods, as is the registering of transits by telegraph superior to the old way of observing by ear. A basin of quicksilver is placed directly under the centre of the instrument, and the telescope is turned so as to look downwards into it. A small reflector is placed just above the horizontal thread in the telescope, and contrived so as to throw down through the tube, to the bright surface of the quicksilver, a ray of strong light from a lamp near by. The observer looking into the telescope, sees this light reflected up again, and with it an image of the horizontal thread. Now he moves the telescope, circle and all, very carefully, until this image reflected up coincides exactly with the thread itself, which he can see equally distinct with the image. Who shall say then that his telescope is not truly vertical? He "reads off" the six microscopes, and finds the point corresponding to the exactly opposite direction from the zenith, and then adding 180° to this, he has the zenith-point, whence he obtains the star's zenith distance.

An "observation," then, with this instrument, consists essentially of two distinct operations—the finding of the star's direction and that of the zenith. But this is not the whole of the story. No matter how carefully the observation shall have been made, or how satisfactorily to the astronomer himself, if he repeat the same on the next evening, he will find that the two results do not agree exactly; and sometimes the differences are such as to surprise him by their magnitude, and that, too, when his own convictions of the accuracy of his work would have led him to predict perfect harmony. Whence, then, arises this discordance? The causes of error may be divided into three classes—those due to the instrument, to the atmosphere, and to the observer himself. The first class includes all the defects of the mechanical construction, such as errors of form of the circle, or of position of the division-marks upon it, and numberless imperfections, many of which may be measured and allowed for, while others still exist, eluding all pursuit, and vitiating every result obtained from the instrument. Many artifices known to the practical astronomer will enable him to avoid one and another of these, to compensate or to diminish their effect; but when his best is done, errors still remain. The errors of the second class are not capable of control, and can only be avoided. The existence of currents of air of different temperatures is extremely prejudicial to the observations, by rendering the star, as seen in the telescope, unsteady and blurred. The effect is precisely of the same kind as that produced by any heated surface, as of a stove, where, as every one knows, it is impossible, looking past the stove, to see with distinctness an object beyond it.

The effects are, of course, much smaller in the atmosphere; but magnified by the whole power of the telescope, are yet so injurious as sometimes to render it impossible to see the star with any distinctness at all. The changes of temperature in the instrument belong also to this class. The pier expands or contracts with every change; so do the circle and the telescope; so do the microscopes; and the worst of it is, that they do not all change alike or in the same proportion. The pier is of sandstone, the circle of bell-metal, the telescope of brass, and the differences of expansion, affecting the relative position of the parts, affect the information they give to the astronomer. But we have here a beautiful instance of the case where such errors, following a known law, may be entirely corrected. It has been found possible with this instrument to predict, from the state of the thermometers placed around the pier and circle, by how much the different parts have changed their relative position, and by how much the indications are to be corrected on account of this change. The errors peculiar to the observer follow no law whatever—they depend mainly upon physiological causes—the state of his health or of his intellect at the time. Often he is himself unconscious of any deviation from the true healthy condition; at other times he knows it and wisely abstains from work. Against all these combined errors has the astronomer to contend; and it is their effect that he sees in that want of agreement between the observations of the same star on successive nights.

But this communication is already long, and I bring it abruptly to a close.

S.

Hon. Charles Sumner.

OLIVER JOHNSON, Esq., announced in the Tabernacle last evening, prior to the commencement of Mr. GARRISON's lecture, that arrangements had been made by which an additional lecture would be given under the auspices of the Anti-Slavery Society, at an early day, by Hon. CHARLES SUMNER. The time would be duly announced.

☞ Hard Times and the increased pay of soldiers, have had the effect of greatly increasing the number of United States recruits on Governor's Island the past few months.

STATE AFFAIRS.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 27, 1855.

The special order in the House, this morning, was the bill to break up and remove the Quarantine establishment from Staten Island. It was warmly and elaborately advocated by Mr. JOHN F. RAYMOND, of Richmond, who displayed great skill and earnestness in presenting the reasons why the bill should be passed. The measure was opposed by Messrs. COLEMAN, LEWIS and others. Progress was reported on the bill.

The remainder of the session was occupied in the consideration of the bill to prohibit banks of deposit from acting as banks of savings, and the bill to convey to the Sackett's Harbor Railroad Company certain lands guaranteed to them by their charter, but which the Comptroller could not find to give them. Progress was reported on both.

The Clerk reported 137 bills on the General Orders, wherefore the House resolved to hold an afternoon session from this time forward.

In the Senate the Panama Railroad bill was up in the Committee of the Whole, and finally ordered engrossed for a third reading.

The tenure of Church property and the detention of witnesses, made up the topics for debate during the remainder of the session.

Senator HITCHCOCK gave notice of a bill to repeal chapter 172 of the laws of 1850, entitled "An act to prohibit Corporations from interposing the defence of usury in any action."

FIXING THE GRADES OF RAILROADS.

Senator LANSING introduced a bill authorizing a change of grade of railroads in certain cases. It provides that whenever the grade of any railroad shall be changed under the direction of the Canal Commissioners, at any point where such road crosses, or shall cross any canal or canal feeder, it shall be lawful for the Directors of the Company owning such railroad, to alter the grade of such road on each or either side of the place where such change shall have been so made by order of the Canal Commissioners, for such distance and in such manner as the said Directors may deem necessary; and the Directors of any Railroad Company shall also be authorized at any time to change the grade of any part of their road in such manner as they may deem necessary to avoid accidents and to facilitate the use of such road.

JERSEY WON'T AGREE.

During the debate in the House on the Quarantine bill, a dispatch was received by Mr. Speaker LITTLEJOHN, from Governor PRICE, of New-Jersey, stating that the people of his State would under no circumstances consent to the location of the quarantine and hospital within her borders.

THE TAX BILL SIGNED.

I am glad to announce that Governor CLARK has signed the bill to assess the property of non-residents, and therefore, it is now a law. It will add at least $500,000, and I think $700,000, to the yearly income of the City of New-York alone, and some millions to the State at large. Senator SPENCER, for the perseverance and energy with which he has carried through this measure, is entitled to great credit.

J. B. S.

Governor Winthrop—Drinking Healths.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

TURNING OVER COTTON MATHER'S *Magnalia*, I lighted upon the following passage in the life of Gov. WINTHROP, which struck me as having some bearing on the question, just now agitated, of Prohibitory laws:

"There was one civil custom used in (and in few but) the English nation, which this gentleman (Gov. W.) did endeavor to abolish in this country; and that was the usage *of drinking to one another*. For although by drinking to one another, no more is meant than an act of courtesy, when one going to drink does invite another to do so too, for the same ends with himself; nevertheless the Governor (not altogether unlike to CLEOMENES, of whom it is reported by PLUTARCH he never urged the unwilling to drink,) considered the *impertinency* and *insignificancy* of this usage as to any of those ends that are usually pretended for it; and that it indeed ordinarily served for *no ends* at all, but only to provoke persons unto *unseasonable* and perhaps *unreasonable* drinking, and at last produce that abominable *health drinking* which the fathers of old so severely rebuked in the Pagans. Wherefore, in his own most hospitable house he left it off; not out of any silly or stingy fancy, but merely by his *example* a greater temperance, with liberty of drinking, might be recommended, and sundry inconveniences of drinking avoided. And his example began to be much followed by the sober people in this country until an order of Court came to be made against that ceremony in drinking, and *then* the *old wont violently returned* with a *Nitimur in Vetitum*." Vol. I. 129.

A Free Academy for Females.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I was pleased to see your article in favor of a Free Academy for females. It is something I have long wished to see established, and have endeavored to induce an influential member of the Board of Education to bring it forward; but as yet, without success. A Normal School for females is not sufficient; both because the admissions are limited to those who in good faith intend to become teachers, and because the course of education there pursued, being only intended to fit them for teachers in the Common Schools, would not be of that general and thorough description that would enable them to fill properly all situations in life whatever. The vicissitudes of fortune are proverbial; the child of poverty is not unfrequently call to the highest station. Let none say then, that we must not educate the poor above their condition; for who, in this free land, shall presume to fix the limit to which patience, industry, and genius shall carry their fortunate possessor?

The site you have pointed out for the proposed building is happily chosen. Let the matter be at once submitted to the people, as was done for the Free Academy for males—the result cannot be doubtful—and next Spring we shall see the corner-stone of the new edifice laid. Yours truly,

J. S. H., East Twenty-fifth-street.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

STATE AND NATIONAL LAW SCHOOL, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Diplomas given admitting to practice. A circular sent by request, directed to
J. W. FOWLER, President.

PIANOS AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.—Superior toned 6¾-octave Pianos for $175, $200 and $225, interior as good as those which cost $500; Pianos of every variety of style, comprising those of ten different manufactories; among them T. Gilbert & Co.'s premium Æolian Pianos, and the Horace Waters modern improved Pianos; second-hand Pianos at great bargains; price from $40 to $150. Pianos to rent. Melodeons of every variety, from five different manufactories, including the well known S. D. and H. W. Smith's melodeons, the best make in the United States, (tuned in the equal temperament,) all at extremely low prices. Music at the reduced rates. HORACE WATERS,
No. 333 Broadway.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES—GREAT IMPROVEMENTS have just been completed in these celebrated machines. The unpleasant noise has all been removed, and the machines can be run with one half the power hitherto required. The finest cotton or silk thread can be sewed without ever breaking, the equal tension of the threads remains unchanged under all circumstances, and the same machine is competent to do every kind of work perfectly. Call, examine, and be satisfied.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes, with Hall's patent powder-proof locks, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and World's Fair, New-York, 1853 and '54, and this is the lock, and the only powder-proof lock that received a medal at the London World's Fair, though others were on exhibition and now advertised as "World's Fair Locks." The subscriber and his agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell the patent champion safe, with Hall's patent powder-proof locks.
S. C. HERRING, Green Block, Nos. 135, 137, and 139 Water-st., New-York.

THE FASHION OF THE SEASON IN GENTLEMEN'S Hats will be introduced by GENIN, on Saturday next, the 24th inst. New-York and the Union have for years accepted the quarterly issues of GENIN as the governing styles of the day, and his Spring hat for 1855 will be found to possess the highest claims to the admiration of men of taste and judgment. GENIN, No. 214 Broadway,
Opposite St. Paul's Church.

POPULAR TRADE.—E. H. LEADBEATER, No. 347 Broadway, is selling rich Silks at 4s., 5s. and 6s. per yard; French Ginghams at 1s.; Bareges from 1s. 6d. to 4s.; Mous de Beige 1s. 6d.; and Ribbons, Shawls, Linens, Table Damasks, Napkins, Sheetings, Quilts, Blankets and Flannels, equally cheap. Also, Black Silks.

CLOTHING.—ALFRED MUNROE & CO., No. 441 Broadway, have an extensive assortment of Men's and Boys' Clothing and Furnishing Goods. Every article well made up; and no deviation in price. Please to give them a call.

Opera Glasses vs. Telescopes in Theatres—Opera Glasses knock under—Telescopes Victorious.

From the New-Orleans Bee, Feb. 19.

A few nights ago, a great deal of annoyance was experienced by ladies in the dress circle of the St. Charles Theatre, in consequence of the conduct of a company of seamen who brought their telescopes to that establishment, and used them as opera glasses. They caused several ladies to leave the theatre, and as they persisted in their ungentlemanly conduct in spite of the loudly expressed disapprobation of the audience, a cry of "turn them out" was raised, and the suggestion was carried into execution. On Saturday evening a larger, but less impertinent party of sailors again appeared at the St. Charles, and again called their telescopes into requisition. There were at least twelve persons provided with these instruments, and they were supported by a large number of their comrades, who had determined, we believe, in disputing their right to remain, if any attempt to eject them should be made by the officers of the theatre. Whenever any gentleman, or person in male attire, levelled an opera glass at the party, twelve telescopes were instantly directed at him, and so remained till he had laid it down, or turned it away to another part of the house, when the sea-glasses were immediately lowered. There were at first several loud demonstrations of disapprobation at this conduct; but when it was seen that the seamen never once directed their telescopes at a lady, even when the ladies turned their glasses at them, these symptoms of indignation gradually subsided, and would soon have entirely ceased had not a boy appeared in the parquette with two soda-glass bottles, placed parallel to each other, like the "barrels" of an opera glass, and directed his extempore "eye instrument" at the party of seamen. The shouts of laughter and applause which announced the boy's appearance in the parquette, brought Mr. De Bar, the gentlemanly manager of the St. Charles, before the curtain to address the audience. He began by expressing his astonishment at a party of men who were endeavoring to destroy the reputation of his establishment, although he had done them no injury whatever.

Here a sailor rose in his seat, and attempted to speak; but he was instantly silenced by a storm of hisses and cries of "turn him out." Mr. De Bar requested the audience to hear what the man had to say. Unwillingly this permission was granted. The sailor denied that it was their wish to injure him; denied having annoyed any lady; said that they had never commenced, in a single instance, the impertinence complained of; that they had never raised their telescopes excepting when an opera glass was levelled at them by a gentleman. (Hisses from the opera glass holders; applause from the parquette; cries of "good," "this is a free country," and "that's true," from the galleries, followed this statement.) The sailor said that they would instantly leave the theatre if desired; but they would raise their telescopes, if they remained, whenever any gentleman raised his opera glass at them. He thought he had as good a right to use a single-barreled telescope as the others had to use "double-barreled" opera glasses. As what the sailors said in their defence was strictly true, a compromise was effected; the opera glass holders discontinued their impertinence, and the telescopes were not raised again.

We are far from approving the conduct of the sailors; but we think that the opera-glass gentry were as impertinent as the others. The practice of converting opera glasses into instruments of insult requires to be checked. Many persons use them to gaze at ladies in the most ungentlemanly manner; longer than they would dare to do with their unaided eye. No lady, we presume, would feel annoyed at being looked at, even through an opera glass, if gentlemen did not prolong their gaze longer than the laws of etiquette allow; but, otherwise, the practice is extremely annoying as well as rude. Gentlemen, of course, would not object to being gazed at by a lady for any length of time; but the modesty of the fair sex saves them from that pleasure. Let gallantry exercise in future the same influence, in this respect, over gentlemen that modesty does in ladies.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DR. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA.

Now is the Time to use this Great Purifier of the Blood.—It is the great Spring remedy and the only medicine which can effectually cleanse the system from all the impurities of bad blood.

Thousands who have used it can testify to

ITS MIRACULOUS EFFECTS UPON THE BLOOD.

It creates new, rich and pure blood, carries off the putrid [illegible], cleanses the stomach, regulates the bowels, and imparts a tone of vigor to the whole body.

Dr. S. P. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA is manufactured under the superintendence of

DR. JAMES R. CHILTON,

the most celebrated Chemist and Physician in this country. Wholesale and Retail Depôt, No. 212 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church, office No. 2.

The Russian Salve—25 Cents a Box.—A Boston remedy of 30 years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; WM. B. ZEIBER, Philadelphia, and REDDING & CO., Boston.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants.—Including everything necessary to the Garden, Greenhouse, Nursery, and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New-York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

Balm of Thousand Flowers—For beautifying the Complexion and eradicating all Tan, Pimples, and Freckles from the face. FETRIDGE & CO., Boston. C. H. RING, Broadway, Agents.

Bread for All!

LARGEST AND BEST IN THE CITY.

Compare it with others in weight, color, sweetness, and nutritious qualities. TREADWELL'S BAKERY, No. [illegible] Carmine-st., between Bedford and Bleecker-sts.

An Antidote to Teredo or Marine Worm.—James Jarvis, Esq., Inspector of Ship Timber, at the Norfolk Navy Yard, has been engaged for some twenty-five years in making experiments, under Navy Department orders, for the discovery of some means for the protection of ships' bottoms from the ravages of worms, and has at length accomplished [illegible] satisfactory results. Zinc Paint proves to be the preventive so long sought, and a large number of specimens of wood, to which the substance has been applied, are exhibited at the Fair of the Mechanics' Institute, now open at Washington. The Star says:

"Among all the specimens, not one is to be found, where Zinc Paint was used, with even a single barnacle found fastened upon it, [illegible] years submerged, yet in every case, according to the results of these experiments, everything else has failed—Zinc Paint, never."

The Zinc Paint employed by Mr. Jarvis, in the experiments above alluded to, was manufactured by the NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY, none other having been used by Mr. Jarvis. Certificates to this effect and specimens of wood and metal, showing the remarkable protective effects of the New-Jersey Zinc Paint, against worms and barnacles, have been sent by Mr. Jarvis to the OFFICE OF THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY, No. 105 Washington-st., where those interested are invited to call.

For the Hair—SOFT FRENCH TALLOW—Highly perfumed, and prepared expressly for beautifying the hair.

Ladies and gentlemen will find this an invaluable article to dress the hair with, for parties, balls, weddings, and every other place where they wish to appear to the best advantage—at home or abroad, in the parlor or in the street, around the fireside or in the social circle.

ALWAYS READY FOR USE IN WARM OR COLD WEATHER.

This preparation far surpasses the oils and pomatums so much used, and imparts to the hair a silky gloss and softness, while at the same time a stiffness, for which French Tallow is so celebrated.

"IT IS DELIGHTFUL!"

is the remark by all who have given it a trial. Besides the beauty, gloss and softness it imparts to your hair you will also find it makes it appear a shade blacker.

Imported and prepared, wholesale and retail, by

G. W. SCIPLE,

Corner Dauphin and Franklin-sts., Mobile, Ala.

Sold by C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway. Price 50 cents.

The Baptist Historical Society.—The first Lecture before this Society, for the benefit of its Library, will be given by Gen. SAM HOUSTON, United States Senator from Texas, at the Broadway Tabernacle, on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, the 28th inst. Tickets 25 cents each; may be had at the door, from any of the Officers of the Society, and at the offices of the Recorder and Register, the Chronicle and at the music store of WM. HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway.

D. T. VALENTINE, No. 8 City Hall,
[illegible] SMITH, No. [illegible] Wall-st.,
HENRY B. DAWSON, No. [illegible] 8th-av.,
Committee.

[illegible] Emigrant Intelligence Office and Labor Exchange has Removed from No. 27 Canal-st., to the corner of Centre and Canal-sts., New-York. The Office is established by the Commissioners of Emigration, where can always be found large numbers of laborers and servants at very low rates of wages, and persons can have their orders filled by writing to the Superintendent, and sending the amount necessary to pay the passage of the parties required. No fees charged to employers.

JAMES F. FAGAN, Superintendent.

[illegible] Lectures, New-York University.—Professor Loomis will deliver the second lecture of the course on FRIDAY EVENING next at the Chapel of the University, Washington Square, at [illegible] o'clock. Subject—Are there more Worlds than one?

Tickets 50 cents each, or $3 for the course of twelve, may be had of [illegible] PIKE & SONS, ROE LOCKWOOD & SONS, or of T. J. CROWEN, on Broadway, or of the Janitor at the University.

[illegible]—WILDER'S PATENT, with Powder Proof Locks that never have been robbed [illegible] a dollar's worth of [illegible] been consumed in them. They have [illegible]. For sale by STEARNS & MARVIN, No. 146 [illegible] Water-st., the only makers of Salamanders containing Wilder's [illegible].

[illegible] Association of Exempt Firemen.—The Association will please assemble at the house of Engine Co. No. 4, Mercer-st., near Amity, on THURSDAY, March 1, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to our late brother, THEO. F. GUSACK. The funeral will take place from No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st., near 11th-av., at 1 o'clock.

G. W. WHEELER, R. S.

Rev. [illegible], D. D., will deliver a lecture at the Brooklyn Athenæum, corner Atlantic and Clinton-sts., on FRIDAY EVENING next, March 2. Subject: Theodore Parker and Modern Deism. Tickets 25 cents; may be procured at the usual places, and at the door on the evening of the lecture. The lecture will commence at 8 o'clock.

I. O. of O. F.—LODGE ROOMS TO LET—In Union Buildings, No. 165 Bowery, about four doors above the Bowery Bank. Also, other rooms to let for societies, &c. Inquire in third story, front room, from 11 to 1 o'clock.

THOS. D. SMITH, Proprietor.

The Anniversary of the Sigma Phi Fraternity—Will be celebrated in the Hall of the Alpha of New-York, on FRIDAY EVENING, March 2.

UNION COLLEGE, Feb. 12, 1855.

New-England Society.—The festival in aid of the charity fund, announced to take place on the 22d inst. at the Astor House, is unavoidably postponed to THURSDAY EVENING, March 8.

Bedford M. E. Church.—Rev. JOHN POISAL will preach in this Church on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

PERSONAL.

IF HENRY LYMAN RYAN is in this City he will hear of something to his advantage by calling at No. 190 Cherry-st., at Capt. Tracy's Sailors' Home. Inquire for SARAH FERGUSON.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED.—A middle-aged lady, of highly respectable connections, and firm Protestant principles, with good City and country references, is anxious to procure a situation in a private religious family, either as companion or assistant in domestic duties; to an invalid lady; or seamstress; or to instruct young children in the first rudiments of education. Can be seen for a week, from 10 to 3 o'clock, at Mrs. BURROWS', first house in 46th-st., east of 3d-av.

SITUATION WANTED—By two efficient Protestant young women.—One as cook, washer and ironer, or general housework, in city or country. Wages from $6 to $7 per month. The other, a nice English girl, as chambermaid and seamstress; can do fine washing and ironing. Will be found an acquisition to any lady requiring her services. Both are highly recommended for character and competency. Please apply at No. 261 Bowery for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—As seamstress and chambermaid, by a most highly recommended young woman, with excellent City reference. Is a capable person with children; can take the entire charge of a babe; is a competent shirtmaker; will take $6 a month in a permanent situation or with a lady who boards. Also, a neat little girl of 13 who minds a babe and sews, at $2 a month. Call or send a note No. 229 1st-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable and competent women; one, a Protestant, as nurse and seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing in the neatest manner; the other, English, to cook, wash and iron, or general housework. Best City reference. Will take moderate wages. To be seen till engaged at No. 229 7th-av., in the store.

SITUATION WANTED—For an American boy 15 years of age, who lives with his parents, and has been brought up under a good moral influence, a situation in some first-class commercial house, where he will be able to get a good business education. For further information, call at O. H. CROSBY'S Bookstore, No. 26 William-st., corner Exchange-place.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable Protestant girls, one as cook and laundress, the other as chambermaid and nurse; both would like to go together; no objections to the country; have good references from last place. Also, by a neat girl as chambermaid and seamstress; has five years reference. Please call or send to No. 73 2d-av., for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young man of liberal education and industrious habits, in some office, as clerk or collector. Will devote his time to the best interest of his employer. Understands the routine of a newspaper. Can give the best of references as regards morality, industry, etc. Address WARD, at this office.

SITUATION WANTED.—A respectable girl wants a situation as plain cook and to assist in washing and ironing, or as chambermaid and waiter. Can be seen this week at her late employer's, No 177 Clinton-st. Has lived three years in this place, and leaves on account of the family going to the country.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable woman as cook, and willing to assist at washing and ironing; would have no objections to do general housework in a small family. The best of City reference can be given from her last place, and can be seen for two days at No. 49 Charles-st., near 4th-st.

SITUATION AS TEACHER WANTED—By a young lady who has had five years' experience in teaching, and who is well qualified to instruct in Music, French, and the English branches, in a school or private family. Good references given and required. Address EMMA LINWOOD, Ballston Spa, Saratoga County, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED—In the City or country, by two very experienced girls, with good City references; one as good cook and to wash and iron, in a private family; the other as chambermaid and waiter, or as chambermaid and laundress. Call at No. 126 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, as nurse and to be children's maid, or to do chamberwork. Has no objection to go in the country. Can be seen for 3 days at No. 4 Horatio-st., corner of 8th-av., room No. 12. Address M. B.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman in a private family as first-rate cook and willing to assist in the washing and ironing, and understands bread and pastry baking. Can produce four years reference. Can be seen for two days at 57 East 27th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant girl, as chambermaid, or to do general housework. Call in the rear of No. 11 Hanover-place, Brooklyn. Can be seen for three days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable married woman, as wet nurse. Best of reference can be given. Apply at the corner of Amity and Hicks-sts., over the grocery store.

SITUATION WANTED—As wet nurse by a Protestant woman, whose baby is 3 months old; has no objections to go to the country. Can be seen for 3 days at No. 71 Cannon-st., front room.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl as cook in a private family, will assist in washing and ironing if required. Best of City references given. Apply at No. [illegible] 15th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

TO TEACHERS.—Two Teachers are wanted for the Hartford Public High School; one immediately, and the other by the first of May next. It is requisite that each should be well qualified by mental endowments and attainments to give thorough instruction in the various English branches of High School study. It is also indispensable that applicants should have had some amount of successful experience, and present satisfactory testimonials. Salary, $400. Communications may be addressed to PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL, Hartford, Conn.

TEACHER.—A lady who has studied singing under the first masters in Europe, and who is compelled to teach in consequence of adverse circumstances, desires to obtain pupils for private tuition. She would be willing also to give lessons in the higher branches of an English education, or to take a situation as soprano singer in a choir where she would be well paid for her services. Address W. G., care of Mme. RASZEWSKI, No. 204 2d-av., New-York.

MUSIC PUPILS WANTED.—A thoroughly qualified and experienced teacher (a lady) desires a few pupils for the piano-forte. This is an excellent opportunity for those who wish to understand the principles of music, and make real improvement. The best of reference given. Terms moderate. Would not object to teaching in a school in New-York or immediate vicinity. Address ALLEGRETTO, Times office.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable single young man, who has lived with some of the first families in this City for several years. Has the best City references for character and capability. A line addressed Y. B., at Mr. Waters', Saddler, No. 540 Broadway, or at this office, will receive immediate attention.

TO MERCHANTS.—A Western man with a large and favorable acquaintance, will accept a situation in a wholesale drug or grocery establishment, either as bookkeeper or salesman. Best reference given. Address MERCHANT, Office New-York Daily Times.

GARDENER WANTED.—A single man who thoroughly understands his business and can come well recommended, may hear of a permanent situation in the country on application to CHAUNCEY BRAINARD, No. 74 Broadway, up stairs, between the hours of 4 and 6 P. M.

SALESMAN WANTED—In a jobbing house of millinery and fancy dry goods. One acquainted with cash and short time buyers preferred. Address Box No. 2,[illegible] Post-Office, stating where recently employed and salary required.

A MIDDLE-AGED MAN—Of good address, and with a good acquaintance among the merchants of this City, may obtain an outside situation with a salary of not less than $1,000 per annum, by addressing, with references, Box 2,[illegible], Post-office. A Yankee preferred.

MILLINER WANTED.—A first-class bonnet trimmer, for a good, permanent situation in one of the best establishments in Baltimore. Apply at Room No. 17 Western Hotel, in Cortlandt-st., at 2 P. M., or 6 P. M.

PROTESTANT WOMAN WANTED—To go to the country; three hours' distant from the City, who is well recommended as a good cook, washer and ironer. Apply at No. 13 Washington-square.

AGENTS WANTED—To sell rights of OTIS' PATENT LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS, and solicit orders for other rods at 5½ cents per foot.

LYON MANUFACTURING CO., No. 7 Gold-st.

A SOPRANO AND ALTO AND A GOOD BASS WANTED—For a Quartette. Address post-paid, MUSICA, Times Office.

BOY WANTED—In a wholesale dry goods store; salary $50 first year. Address JOHNSON, Box No. 151 Post-Office.

JOHN YOUNG is very successful in suiting families with good help of all kinds, at the office of the Protestant Employment Society, No. 7 Carmine-st.

PORTER WANTED—In fancy dry goods business. Apply at No. 166 Chambers-st., after 3 P. M.

A CARD.

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform those who, from the semblance of name, number of street, &c., have been led to identify us with the transactions of "JOHN DAVIS & SON" in the Shirt business, that we have no interest in the parties or their business. To those who have known us for the last thirty years, and the prices we pay in that branch of our business in New-York, such information is unnecessary.

JOHN M. DAVIES, JONES & CO., No. 32 Warren-st.

ASTROLOGY.—Dr. C. W. ROBACK, from Sweden, late of Philadelphia, New-York and Boston, offers his services to the citizens of New-York and its vicinity. He is able to foretell past, present and future events. He has been consulted by all the crowned heads of Europe, and enjoys a higher reputation as an Astrologer than any one now living. Nativities calculated—ladies, $3; gentlemen, $5. Letters, post-paid, will receive immediate attention. For particulars, see Astrological Almanac. Can be consulted at the office, No. 171 Sycamore-st., Cincinnati, Ohio, by application by letter.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—As the most desirable and respectable persons taking boarders decline exposing their houses as such in public, and our medium of advertising being universal, boarders can receive every information, and be politely directed to such, free of charge. Office, Clinton Hall, 8th-st., near Broadway.

BOARDING.—Three or four gentlemen, with the best references, can obtain board in a private family in Brooklyn, about ten minutes' walk from Wall-st. or South Ferry. The house has all the modern improvements. Address E. L. M., Times Office.

BOARD WANTED—In a private family, from the 1st of May next, (permanently,) for a gentleman, his wife, child and nurse. Location between 4th-st. and 23d-st., and 5th and 7th-avs. Unexceptionable references given and required. Address Box No. 4917 Lower Post-Office, stating terms, location, &c.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Pleasant rooms for families or single gentlemen, may be had in the new brown stone house No. 67 Concord-st., five minutes' walk from Fulton or Wall-st. Ferries. Good references given and required.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and his wife can obtain board with a pleasant room, or room and bedroom, at 124 Henry-st. Room and Board for one or two single gentlemen.

ROOM AND BOARD WANTED.—A gentleman wishes to obtain a commodious room, or sitting and bedroom, in a private family located not higher than 16th-st. Must have plain breakfast at private table. Would like to make an arrangement for everything—board, lodging, gas, firing, washing, &c., so that one sum paid punctually may relieve him from all contingent troubles. Address, stating terms, &c., GUILDFORD, Times Office.

ROOM TO LET—By a genteel private family residing in a handsomely furnished and modern improved house, situated in 18th st., near 5th and 6th-avs., to a young gentleman whose references are satisfactory, with breakfast and tea, for $4 per week, by addressing D. N. M., Box No. 1,041 lower Post-Office, with real name and reference. No extra charge for lights, or use of bath-room.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—For three months from the middle of June, for a family of nine persons, in some agreeable place of convenient access to the city. Good living and accommodations will be required. Address A. L., Times Office, stating terms, location, and references.

MUSIC.—A lady, an accomplished singer and pianist, and thorough instructor of vocal and instrumental music, and several languages, wishes to obtain board and lodging in a private family or first-class boarding house, where her services in tuition will be taken partly in compensation therefor. References exchanged. Address M. R., MUSIC, Union-square Post-office.

THREE UNFURNISHED ROOMS WANTED IN BROOKLYN—A parlor and two bedrooms—with board, in a quiet family, by a gentleman and an elderly female relative. The situation must be within five minutes' walk of the Fulton Ferry. Terms not to exceed $10 per week. Address BOSWELL, Office of the New-York Daily Times.

FURNISHED ROOMS WANTED—By a gentleman for himself and his wife a furnished parlor, and bedroom adjoining, with a kitchen and a room for servants. The locality must be respectable and below 17th-st. Address D. C., Broadway Post-Office.

FURNISHED ROOM WANTED—With privilege of fire; location preferred below Canal-st. and west of Broadway. Terms must be moderate. Address HAWKINS, Box No. 2,300 Post-Office.

BROOKLYN—A suite of rooms on second floor to let, unfurnished, with board, to a gentleman and wife; location very desirable. Apply at No. 132 Duffield-st., near Fulton-av.

EAGLE HOTEL LODGINGS.—Gentlemen will do well to remember that they can obtain clean and comfortable rooms for 25 cents per night, or $1 25 and $1 50 per week, at the hotel corner of Frankfort and William-sts.

MANSION HOUSE—Hicks-st., Brooklyn—situated midway between Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries—can accommodate a few families or single gentlemen with board.

EDWIN R. YALE.

LOST AND FOUND.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN of the loss of the following described certificates of five per cent stock of the State of New-York, viz.:

Nos. [illegible] and [illegible],	2 certificates of $5,000 each,	$10,000
[illegible],	1 certificate of [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] and [illegible],	2 certificates of $4,000 each,	8,000
[illegible] and [illegible],	2 certificates of $2,000 each,	4,000
		[illegible]

Loan for the Genesee Valley Canal redeemable after the year 1860 in the name of Philip John Miles, of Bristol, in England, Esq., and dated June 13, 1838. Also,

Nos. 32 and 33,	2 certificates of $10,000 each,	$20,000
34	1 certificate of	5,000
		[illegible]

Loan for paying the debt and preserving the credit of the State, redeemable 1st June, 1860, in the name of John Augustus [illegible] of Woodland, Blackheath, Kent, and Westing Hall, Norfolk, in England, Esquire, and dated August 28, 1843.

Accompanied by powers of Attorney to Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co. for the sale and transfer thereof.

The public are cautioned against the negotiation of the foregoing certificates, as application has been made for their renewal.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

LOST.—Eighteen thousand five hundred dollars in specie certificates issued by the Bank of America to the Associated Banks of this City (three of $5,000 each, three of $1,000 each and one of $500) were lost yesterday by a clerk of the Bank of the Commonwealth on his way from the Clearing-House to the Bank.

As these certificates are payable only to the Associated Banks, they can be of no value in the hands of any private individual or other corporation. All persons are requested to stop any one who may attempt to pass off either of these certificates.

A suitable reward will be paid for their return to the Bank of the Commonwealth. GEO. ELLIS, Cashier.

STOLEN GOODS.—A quantity of new sheet copper, tinned over, supposed to be stolen, was recovered by Officers Cornell, Fargo and Vermilyea, of the Xth Ward, yesterday. Also, a quantity of dry goods, &c., such as silks, vestings, scarfs, veils, ladies' handkerchiefs, collars, &c., &c. Also, German silver forks, napkin rings, spoons, &c., &c. The above goods are at Essex Market Police Office, where parties having lost such will please apply and identify.

LOST OR STOLEN—A Promissory note of W. H. Horton & Co. of Boston, dated Sept. 16, 1854, at 7 months, payable to their own order, for $1,190 20. Said note having been mailed to them by us 17th February, and not come to hand. The public are cautioned against receiving or negotiating the same.

LOESCHIGKE, WESENDONCK & CO.

OUR SAVIOUR HEALING THE SICK IN THE TEMPLE—by FRANCIS KEARNEY.—The Plate has been lost or mislaid. A liberal reward will be paid for any information which will lead to its recovery. Apply to STANFORD & SWORDS, No. 637 Broadway, or to LAWRENCE KEARNEY, U. S. Navy, Perth Amboy, N. J.

OWNER WANTED—For one case of Merchandise, marked (G.) Mc. No. 70, left some time ago in front of the store of Mr. SALOMON KOHNSTAMM, No. [illegible] Broadway, and taken care of by his porter. As no inquiry as yet has been made, the attention of the proper owner is called to this advertisement.

LOST.—In going from Dean-st. through Court to Livingston, and Clinton to Fulton-st., a Gold Locket, containing a Daguerreotype. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at No. 79 Dean-st., Brooklyn, or Nos. 36 and 37 Vesey-st., New-York.

NOTICE.—All persons are hereby cautioned against trusting, or selling any persons any goods, on my account, without being specially authorized in writing by me.

WM. C. STEVENSON, Dealer in Fine Groceries, Corner of 4th-av. and 30th-st., New-York.

WATCHES, DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY.—The subscriber is selling all descriptions of the following articles at retail, much lower than any other house in the City:

JULES JURGENSEN WATCHES,	
Warranted perfect time-keepers, from	$150 to $250
COOPER WATCHES.	
Duplex and Levers, from	125 to 175
INDEPENDENT SECOND,	
And Quarter Second Watches, for timing Horses.	125 to 250
CHRONOMETERS.	
Splendid Gold Pocket Chronometers, perfect time-keepers	125 to 300
EIGHT-DAY WATCHES,	
Which run eight days with one winding	140 to 150
ENAMEL WATCHES.	
For ladies, some in hunting-cases	30 to 100
DIAMOND WATCHES.	
For ladies, some in magic cases	65 to 300
MAGIC WATCHES,	
Which change into three different watches	100 to 175
WATCHES WHICH WIND UP	
And turn the hands without a key	35 to 140
ALL KINDS OF WATCHES AT LOW PRICES.	
FINE GOLD LEPINE WATCHES, 4 holes	[illegible]
FINE GOLD DETACHED LEVERS	[illegible]
GOLD ENAMELED WATCHES for the ladies	[illegible]
GOLD ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS	[illegible]
GOLD ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS, hunting cases	[illegible]
SILVER PATENT LEVERS as low as	[illegible]
SILVER DETACHED LEVERS as low as	[illegible]
Ladies' Gold Sets, Earrings, Pins and Bracelets	$15 00 to $75 00
Earrings, $3 to $25; Pins, $3 to $25;	

Bracelets	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gold Lockets, one, two and four glasses	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gold Guard Chains	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gold Chatelaine Chains	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gold Vest Chains	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gold Fob Chains	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fine Gold Wedding Rings	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gold Guard Keys	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gold Fob Keys	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gold Fob Seals	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gold Thimbles	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gold Pencils	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gold Pens and Pencils	[illegible]	[illegible]
Diamond Rings	[illegible]	[illegible]
Diamond Ear-rings	[illegible]	[illegible]
Diamond Pins	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gold Crosses	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gold Finger Rings with stones	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gold Sleeve Buttons, per set	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gold Studs, per set	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gold Spectacles, per pair	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gold Eye Glasses	[illegible]	[illegible]
Silver Teaspoons, per set	[illegible]	[illegible]
Silver Tablespoons, per set	[illegible]	[illegible]
Silver Tableforks, per set	[illegible]	[illegible]
Silver Cups for children	[illegible]	[illegible]
Silver napkin Rings, each	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gold armlets for children, per pair	[illegible]	[illegible]
Plain Gold Rings	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chased Gold Rings	[illegible]	[illegible]
Silver Thimbles, silver tops	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gold Scarf Pins	[illegible]	[illegible]

GEORGE C. ALLEN, Importer, Wholesale and Retail, No. 11 Wall-st., 2d floor, near Broadway, N. Y.

I'M AN UNFORTUNATE MAN—I've been burned out, but I still sell my ONGUENT at No. 397 Broadway, basement. It will force the whiskers, mustaches or hair to grow strong and thick in six weeks, and won't injure or stain the skin, for proof of which I can refer to several respectable citizens. If you want beard or hair you've got it. [illegible] $1 a bottle; sent to any part of the country. R. G. GRAHAM, No. 397 Broadway, basement; HAYS No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; ZEIBER, No. [illegible] 3d-st., Philadelphia; BARRINGER, Hudson, N. Y.; [illegible] BRIGGS No. [illegible] Albany; SPALDING, No. 27 Tremont-row, Boston; E. D. GILMAN, Washington, D. C.

CRANE & STIVERS' ADVERTISING HOUSE, No. 102 Nassau-st., New-York, and No. 81 South 3d-st., Philadelphia, successors to V. B. Palmer. [illegible] Daily and Weekly Newspapers from every part of the Union [illegible].

DESKS, DESKS, DESKS.—Double and single [illegible].

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All the World will Read this Book.

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OF

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In 1 vol. 12mo., Cloth. Price $1.

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And if Fanny Fern is not Ruth Hall, who is Fanny Fern?

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In this volume, several of Fanny Fern's earliest efforts appear for the first time in book form. The work is well "got up," and will doubtless have a large sale.

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"The Life and Beauties of Fanny Fern."—No one, who has read Fanny's writings, or desires to learn the history of this remarkable woman, should fail to purchase this volume.

From the Reading Gazette.

"The Life and Beauties of Fanny Fern."—The mere announcement of this publication will insure its speedy and extensive sale.

From the Charleston Standard.

"The Life and Beauties of Fanny Fern." It contains an authentic account of the most prominent incidents of her eventful life. It contains articles upon which Fanny Fern made her reputation. As the publishers, in their preface, truly say, one page cuts with the keen edge of satire, another brims over with mirth, and a third is tearful with pathos. Those who like Fanny's erratic, original and racy style, will be pleased with the book, and will find it something more than merely readable.

From the Boston Herald.

"The Life and Beauties of Fanny Fern."—It is witty and pathetic, caustic and soothing, sparkling and pensive. Everybody will read this book.

From the Lowell Journal and Courier.

"The Life and Beauties of Fanny Fern."—This is a true history of Fanny Fern; it lets us into many secrets, and makes some strange developments, showing Fanny in her true colors, proud, ambitious, and heartless, as well as industrious, persevering and brilliant.

From the Sag Harbor Corrector.

"The Life and Beauties of Fanny Fern."—This is most decidedly the spiciest book of the season; it abounds in wit, humor, fun, sentiment and cutting satire. Who is there who has not read a "leaf," if not the "bunch," of "Fern Leaves from Fanny's Portfolio?" Those who have, may judge somewhat of what the life of such a Fanny should be. It is just the book to drive off the blues, and "dull care," and anon, vice versa. The book is destined to have a great run.

From the Ohio State Journal.

Those who have read "Ruth Hall" will desire to hear the response, and the present book will, no doubt, have an extensive sale.

From the Auburn American.

"The Life and Beauties of Fanny Fern."—This book will have a "great run." It is elegantly published, and presents "vivid, life-like pictures" of "Fanny at her own fireside, in the Editors' Sanctum, in the street, at church, and everywhere." The selections from her writings are made with care and good taste, and embrace all her best sketches. The sketch of her life is well written, authentic, and will be read with eagerness.

Price for the complete work, handsomely bound in one volume, cloth, is One Dollar a copy only.

Copies of the above work will be sent to any person, to any part of the United States, per first mail, free of postage, on their remitting One Dollar to the Publisher, in a letter, post-paid.

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No. 121 Nassau-st., New-York, and all Booksellers.

To whom all orders must be addressed to receive prompt and early attention.

ONE THOUSAND AGENTS WANTED!!!

CHAMBERS' JOURNAL FOR MARCH.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE NEW VOLUME.

FAVORABLE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE.

The undersigned have purchased the American Reprint of CHAMBERS' JOURNAL, and assure the public that hereafter it will be issued punctually and faithfully from their Publishing Establishment.

The MARCH NUMBER commences the Second Year of the American Reprint of CHAMBERS' EDINBURG JOURNAL, and the present Proprietors have the satisfaction of announcing its great success and permanent position. The new volume will possess especial interest.

NEW NOVEL OF MODERN LIFE.

BY LEITCH RITCHIE.

The distinguished and talented Author of "Wearyfoot Common." Which will be commenced early in the year. The miscellaneous articles will undoubtedly possess all the excellence and ability that have hitherto made this Periodical so distinguished, and which have given the Original Edition a circulation of

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A NEW AND ADMIRABLE WORK ENTITLED,

PRACTICAL LANDSCAPE GARDENING,

WITH REFERENCE TO THE

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Giving the general principles of the art, with full directions for planting Shade Trees, Shrubbery and Flowers, and laying out grounds.

BY G. M. KERN.

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The illustrations for this volume are nearly completed; the manuscript is in the hands of the printer, and will be stereotyped, and the volume produced in the handsomest style early in March.

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The book is eminently practical, and adapted to the wants of thousands of practical people in every portion of the Union, who desire hints and suggestions to aid them in ornamenting their premises. This needed help may now be had, at small cost—narrated in a pure English style—by obtaining this work from a neighboring bookseller, or by remitting the $1 50 by mail. The work, when published, will be sent by mail, postage prepaid.

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MARCH.

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A Bag of Wind.
Great Cities.
Genius of Charles Dickens.
Wind and Sea.
My Three Conversations with Miss Chester.
Nature in Motion.
In Doors and Out.
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Particular attention is invited to their new styles of [illegible].

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W. & J. SLOANE,

No. 245 Broadway,

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INGRAIN CARPETS,

Which they will offer for sale on Monday, Feb. 12,

AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

Also, every description of

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Including VELVETS, TAPESTRIES AND BRUSSELS, of their own importation, at the lowest market prices.

Inspection invited.

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ARNOLD CONSTABLE & CO.

WILL OPEN, on Monday, the 26th inst., their Spring stock, consisting of

SILKS AND SILK ROBES.
PARIS PRINTED DE LAINES AND DE LAINE ROBES.
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BAREGE AND GRENADINE ROBES FOR MISSES.
FRENCH PRINTED CALICOES, JACONETS AND ORGANDIES.
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Paris embroideries, laces, and fancy articles, staple and housekeeping goods, such as hosiery, flannels, counterpanes, 4-4 linens and linen sheetings, towelings, table cloths, napkins, etc.

Shawls in the newest styles.

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THE SUBSCRIBER has just received from the recent great auction sales of Wet Goods in addition to his former large stock of wet Linen Goods, some of the greatest bargains to be found in the City, consisting of Linen Goods of every variety, such as Plain Linen, Shirting and Sheeting, Pillow-case Linens, Linen Damasks, Napkins, Toweling. Also 500 Quilts and Counterpanes, cheap, also 25 cases and bales Cotton Shirting and sheeting, also a large lot of Prints from 6d., a bargain. All goods warranted perfect, wet only, and sent to all parts of the City and vicinity. ANDREW G. COLLY, No. 37 2d-av. between 2d and 3d-sts.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

HAVE OPENED

A splendid stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER DRESS GOODS,

Imported expressly for their

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CHEAP LINENS.

50 cases round thread, soft finished

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Commencing at 25 cents per yard.

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Have opened their stock of Spring Goods, consisting of Straw Bonnets, French Flowers, &c., of the latest styles, to the examination of which cash buyers are especially invited at Nos. 64 and 66 John st., corner William, New-York.

NEW SILKS.—On Monday, Feb. 26, received by the Baltic, several cases of the

LATEST PARIS STYLES.

Also, an additional lot of the cheap Silks, at 5s. per yard.

A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway, Chambers and Reade-sts.

IMPORTED WOVE CORSETS.—Mrs. GAYNOR continues to receive, by almost every steamer, new supplies of her celebrated French Wove Corsets, which for ease and elegance in fitting are unsurpassed, while the prices are only half usually charged. No. 48 Third-av., near 10th-st.

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SHEET METAL WORKERS.—We are prepared to supply, at the shortest notice, WEBSTER'S (Patent) PREMIUM BENDING AND TUBING MACHINES, for forming up pencil cases, napkin rings, chain pump and boiler tubes, preserve and paint cans, mustard, blacking and pill boxes, stove, speaking pipe, conductors, &c. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Communications replied to. WEBSTER & MILLER, No. 67 Nassau-st. near John-st.

NOTICE TO YOUNG LAWYERS.—A new Law Library, embracing most of the standard legal authorities, is offered for sale at a large discount from first cost. It is in perfect order, (having been in use only a few weeks,) and may be seen at Sheldon, Lamport & Co's. Bookstore, No. 115 Nassau-st. A list of the several authors may be obtained by addressing (post-paid) JOHN E. RHEES, No. 47 Ferry-st., New-York. This is a rare chance for young lawyers.

TO MANUFACTURING JEWELERS.—The advertiser, who has a large acquaintance in the trade in this and the principal cities throughout the Eastern and Western States, desires a situation as out-door salesman or traveling agent. Can furnish references of the highest order, both as to character and ability. A note addressed A. N. B., office of this paper, will meet with prompt attention.

TO JEWELERS.—The advertiser desires a situation in a jewelry store as salesman, or as watch repairer; fully competent for either. Would prefer a situation South or West. Good reference as to character, &c., given. For further particulars, address J. S., Daily Times Office, New-York.

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WORTHINGTON STEAM PUMPING ENGINE FOR SALE—Can be used either as a vacuum pump or for pumping water; has never been used; will be sold cheap. Apply to L. J. LORCHER, U. S. Engineer's office, No. 74 Broadway.

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DRUG STORE FOR SALE.—A RETAIL—One of the best corners in the City. Any Physician or Apothecary wishing to secure a great bargain may address T. S. O., Union-square Post-Office. Agents need not apply.

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FARO PLAYING CARDS.—Very old and well-seasoned, with all the various other qualities of linen and cotton cards, made by SAM HART & CO. For sale to the trade and club-houses at their store, No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite the Astor House.

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AND

PRINTERS' WAREHOUSE,

(Established in 1810.)

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A large assortment of all kinds of TYPE on hand, PRESSES, CHASES, COMPOSING-STICKS, STANDS, IMPOSING-STONES, CASES, GALLEYS, INKS, BRONZES, &c., for cash or approved paper.

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AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

OLE BULL, LESSEE.

ITALIAN OPERA.—FIFTH SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT—WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 28, will be performed Donizetti's Grand Opera in 4 acts, of

LA FAVORITA.

First appearance of the celebrated Prima Donna Contralto,

SIGNORINA FELICITA VESTVALI.

The renowned Baritone,

SIGNOR CESARE BADIALI,

And

SIGNOR LORINI.

Leonora, (The King's Favorite,)	Signorina Felicita Vestvali.
Inez, (Her Confidant)	Signora Avogadro.
Fernando, (A young Novice of the Convent of St. James,)	Signor Lorini.
Balthasar, (Superior of the Convent)	Signor Coletti.
Alfonso, (King of the Castiles)	Signor Cesare Badiali.
Don Gasper, (The King's Minister)	Signor Quinto.

Chorus of Courtiers, Guards, Monks, Pages, Pilgrims, Attendants, Ladies of the Court, Spanish Maidens, &c.

The new and beautiful Scenery is painted by Signor ALLEGRI.

Musical Director and Conductor, MAX MARETZEK.

Doors open at 7 o'clock; performance commences at 8 o'clock. The Box-office will be open at the Academy of Music, for subscription and securing seats, daily, from 10 o'clock A. M. until 4 o'clock, P. M.

REDUCTION AND REGULATION OF PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Parquet, Parquet Circle and Dress Circle	ONE DOLLAR.
Second Circle	FIFTY CENTS.
Gallery	TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
Secured Choice Seats. (To be secured in the day time only)	FIFTY CENTS.

Private Boxes, holding from 4 to 12 PERSONS, ACCORDING TO LOCATION, from $8 to $20.

SIGNOR BRIGNOLI, the celebrated Tenor, will make his debut on Monday evening, March 5.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

OLE BULL, LESSEE.

FIRST REGULAR SACRED CONCERT,

SATURDAY EVENING, March 3, 1855,

On which occasion will be given selections from

Rossini's STABAT MATER,

Meyerbeer's LE PROPHETE,

and

PRAYER FROM MOSE,

by the

WHOLE STRENGTH OF THE ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY,

THE GRAND ORCHESTRA,

and

GRAND CHORUS.

Conductor……MAX MARETZEK.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:

Boxes, Parquette and Dress Circle, $1; Family Circle, 50 cents; Gallery, 25 cents. Seats may be secured without extra charge.

For particulars, see small bills and future advertisements.

CONCERT AT THE STUYVESANT INSTITUTE—A Grand Concert of Vocal and Instrumental Music will be given at the above place on THURSDAY EVENING, March 1, for the benefit of Miss SARAH SANDERSON, a graduate of the New-York Institution for the Blind.

The following eminent performers have volunteered their services for this occasion:

Miss J. SPRUNG, Miss E. McMEECHAM, and Mr. CHARLES HAZLETT, from the New-York Institution for the Blind, assisted by Mrs. J. TAYLOR, and Mr. McFARLAND, and THE KNICKERBOCKER AMATEUR CORNET CLUB.

Tickets, 50 cents. To be obtained at HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway; JOLLIE'S, No. 300 Broadway; BERRY & GORDON'S, No. 297 Broadway, and at the door on the evening of the Concert.

Doors open at 7 P. M.; Concert to commence at 8 o'clock.

BUCKLEYS' SERENADERS—No. 539 Broadway—MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 26, and every evening this week, "a new piece," entitled the

TWO POMPEYS.

Pompey, No. 1	R. Bishop Buckley.
Pompey, No. 2	W. Percival.
Sally White	Miss E. [illegible]
Dinah	T. S. [illegible]
Jeff Cole	J. J. [illegible]
Smith	J. A. [illegible]
Waiter	[illegible]

&c., &c.

Preceding the piece, Negro Minstrelsy. Concert at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents; Reserved seats, 50 cents.

BURTON'S THEATRE—CHAMBERS-STREET.—WEDNESDAY—A great night for laughter—A new dramatic anecdote, called

THE BLACK SWAN.

In which Mr. Burton, the Actor, will appear as Mr. Burton, the Manager.

The very successful farce of

THE SPITFIRE.

Mr. Burton as Toby Shortcut, the Cockney.

The comedy of JOHN JONES.

Guy Goodluck……Mr. Burton.

And the farce of WHERE SHALL I DINE?

Sponge……Mr. Jordan.

FRIDAY—The Serious Family and The Toodles.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—E. A. MARSHALL, Sole Lessee.—Doors open at 6½ o'clock and the performances commence at 7, precisely. Boxes and Parquette 50 cents; Family Circle and Upper Tier 25 cents; Private Boxes, $5 and $6. THIS EVENING, Feb. 28, will be performed the beautiful play of the

EGYPTIAN.

Zabdas……Mr. E. L. Davenport | Julia……Mme. Ponisi.

To conclude with

FAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Doors open at 6½; performances to commence at 7½. Dress Circle, 50c.; Parquette, 50c.; Second Tier of Boxes, 25c.; Orchestra Stalls, $1; Private Boxes, $6 and $7. THIS EVENING, Feb. 28, will be presented the Comedy of

THE BUSYBODY.

Sir Francis Gripe……Blake | Miranda……Mrs. Hoey
Marplot……Lester | Isabinda……Mrs. Conover

To conclude with the Farce of

MY WIFE'S SECOND FLOOR.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—Immense success of the intensely interesting drama, played here 12 nights to such crowded houses. THIS (Wednesday) Feb. 28, EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, UNCLE TOM'S CABIN, with all the original scenery, music, machinery, &c. THIS AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, for to-day only, the famous moral play of THE DRUNKARD. Admittance 25 cents. Children under ten, 12½ cents.

NIBLO'S—SATURDAY, March 3, GRAND CONCERT. M'LLE CAROLINE LEHMANN respectfully announces to her friends and the public that she will give a Grand Concert at Niblo's on SATURDAY EVENING, March 3, assisted by eminent artistes. Tickets, $1. May be had at the music stores. Particulars in future advertisements.

BILLIARDS!—COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT to JOSEPH N. WHITE, by his friends and well-wishers, previous to his departure from this City. A match of 1,000 points will be played "around the table" by "JOE," assisted by three of the most celebrated players in New-York, WM. LAKE, RALPH BENJAMIN and BARNEY CRYSTAL. The above match will take place at the "Stuyvesant Billiard Saloon," corner of Mercer and Grand-sts., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 28, 1855. Playing to commence at 7½ o'clock precisely. Tickets, $1 each, to be had at the principal Billiard Saloons and the door.

ST. DAVID'S SOCIETY.—Dr. ALEXANDER JONES will deliver a lecture before the members of the Society on THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, at the Welsh Congregational Church, 11th-st., near the 2d-av. Subject—Welshmen and their descendants of the American Revolution. Admission free. TO-MORROW EVENING (Thursday, March 1, St. David's Day) the Society will dine at the Florence Hotel, corner of Broadway and Walker-st., at 6½ o'clock. Tickets to the dinner may be had of the members after the lecture this evening. H. N. MORGAN, Secretary.

SPIRITUALISM.—Miss EMMA JAY, the celebrated Speaking and Singing Medium, will discourse under Spiritual influence TO-MORROW (Wednesday) EVENING, at the Brooklyn Institute, corner Washington and Concord-sts., commencing at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

THE BLACK SWAN.—Assisted by INDIAN HARRO, the beautiful tenor singer, will give two grand Vocal and Instrumental Concerts in the Broadway Tabernacle, on THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, March 1st and 3d. Programmes will be published to-morrow.

GEO. CHRISTY & WOOD'S MINSTRELS—No. 472 Broadway, above Grand-st. Tickets 25 cents.

HENRY WOOD, } Proprietors.
GEO. CHRISTY, }

CRYSTAL PALACE.—The Crystal Palace will remain open to the public, at a small charge, until further notice. Most of the paintings and statuary are still on exhibition.

THE TURF.

THE WELL-KNOWN HORSE WILD IRISHMAN—That now stands ready to run any horse, mare or gelding in the world, one, two and three miles, and repeat, is now in the stable of his owner, at the Red House, Harlem, as is also ELLEN BATEMAN and LITTLE FLEA, owned by the proprietor of the Red House, Harlem.

WM. A. BROWN.

HOUSES, &c. WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED IN BROOKLYN—For one or three years; by a responsible party; a small cottage or 2-story brick house, within 15 minutes' walk of either Fulton, Wall or South Ferries. Rent low. Address, giving full particulars, location, rent, &c. &c., REDWOOD, Office Daily Times.

HOUSE WANTED FOR A PRIVATE FAMILY.—A three-story and attic house, located between 20th and 40th-sts., and 4th and 9th-avs., with all the modern improvements. Rent $800 to $1,200. Address Box No. 1,[illegible], Post-Office.

GREENWOOD CEMETERY.—Any person having an unoccupied lot in the place, and wishing to dispose of the same at a discount, may hear of a customer by sending a few lines, post-paid, to J. W. WESTON, No. 289 Broadway, second floor, room No. 13, stating the lowest cash price, giving description, location, number, &c.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE WANTED—Convenient to New-York, with good house and out-buildings, with from five to twenty-five acres of land, and to cost not over $6,000. Apply at Nos. 115 and 117 Nassau-st., Room No. 13, 2d floor.

FARM WANTED.—A small farm, 25 to 50 acres of good land with good buildings and stocked with fruit, and at a distance of not more than one or one and a half hours ride by rail or boat from New-York. Not to cost over $5,000. Address until 1st April, W. H. B., Office of Daily Times.

APARTMENTS WANTED—By a family of three grown persons; the upper part of a dwelling containing modern improvements, location below Charlton and west of Broadway, below Canal preferred, rent not to exceed $250, and references unexceptionable. Address Box 511, Post-Office.

WANTED TO RENT—From the 1st of May next, by a small family, consisting of a gentleman, wife and servant, part of a house in a good neighborhood, [illegible]. Address J. BARKER, Box No. 1,[illegible] Lower P. O., stating locality and rent expected.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—In New-York or Brooklyn, a modern-built house, worth from $4,000 to $7,000—in exchange, in part, for unimproved property at East Newark. Inquire of J. G. DUBOIS, No. [illegible] Wall-st., New-York.

PART OF A HOUSE WANTED—On the East side of the town. Address G. G. HALL, Box No. [illegible], Times Post-Office, stating location, amount of rent, &c. Terms moderate.

PART OF A HOUSE WANTED—By a small family, [illegible], between 2d and 6th-avs. and Bleecker and 14th-sts. Rent not to exceed $300. Address E. C. Y., No. [illegible] Wall-st.

[illegible] FROM A BLAST—TWO MEN THROWN [illegible]—A terrible accident occurred on Saturday last, on Section No. 13, Northwestern Railroad, near [illegible]. Two men, named [illegible] O'BRIEN and MICHAEL DORNEY, were engaged in blasting in the heavy rock cutting, just above the town. They had filled a hole with powder, applied the fire, and retired some distance to await the explosion—but it not taking place at the expected time, they supposed it to be a failure, and returned to make an examination. While standing over the hole the blast went off, throwing them both high in the air. O'BRIEN was literally torn to pieces, and his mutilated remains fell into the canal. DORNEY's head and face were severely injured, and his recovery is very doubtful. A witness of the scene says the sight was the most horrible he ever beheld. O'BRIEN and DORNEY were both married, and their families are living in Saltsburg, Indiana County.

[Pittsburg Post, Feb. 26.

FYLER'S TRIAL.—The prosecution have closed their testimony in the case of FYLER, on trial at Syracuse for the murder of his wife. MARY CUMMINGS, who was a servant in FYLER's family, was upon the stand nearly the whole of Friday. Her testimony was very direct against the prisoner. She swears that she saw FYLER standing over the dead body of his wife on the night of the murder, and that he told her to fabricate a story in relation to burglars having been in the house; that he had previously put poison in the coffee; and had on one occasion snapped a pistol at his wife. She also testifies that the prisoner had frequently had improper intercourse with her, and had connection with her twice on that day preceding the murder.

[Troy Times, Feb. 26.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets.—Carefully reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.

TUESDAY, Feb. 27—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are dull and heavy at $6 37½ for Pots, and $6 [illegible] for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Sales of 2,300 lbs. American Yellow were reported at 27c., cash, ℔ lb.

BRICKS—North River Hard are in limited supply and demand, at $4 50@$5 ℔ thousand.

COFFEE—The market rules pretty brisk and steady, the day's sales comprising 180 packages Java, at 13½c., [illegible] bags Laguayra and Maracaibo, at 10½c.@11c., and 1,000 bags Rio at [illegible] ℔ lb. The stock of the latter here is now only 15,000 bags.

COPPER—Rules in moderate request, at steady rates.

COTTON—The demand is good; and, as the stock is still light, prices are supported. We quote:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
Middling	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Middling Fair	[illegible]	[illegible]	10½	10½
Fair	[illegible]	[illegible]	11	11

FISH—Dry Cod are plenty, and are salable at $3 25@$3 50 ℔ cwt.—the old quotations. Large Mackerel are rather scarce and quiet, being held at $18 75@$19 for No. 1; $16@$16 25 for No. 2; and $8 25@$8 75 for No. 3, ℔ barrel. Small Mackerel are dull and heavy. Pickled Herrings rule quiet at old prices. The demand is limited for Smoked Herrings, at 30c. for Scaled, and [illegible] for No. 1, ℔ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are less active, owing partly to their scarcity and partly to the unfavorable closing of the [illegible]. Eastern and local [illegible] are buying with great caution; and shippers are doing very little. The medium and fancy sorts are the most noticed, and command relatively the fullest prices. The day's transactions consist of 6,000 bbls. We quote:

Ordinary State	[illegible]
Straight State	[illegible]
Favorite State	[illegible]
Mixed Western	[illegible]
Common to Good Indiana and Michigan	[illegible]
Fancy Michigan	[illegible]
Common to Good Ohio	[illegible]
Fancy Ohio	[illegible]
Extra Ohio	[illegible]
Extra Indiana and Michigan	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

GRAIN—Wheat is coming forward very slowly, and there is but little here. [illegible]

HAY—[illegible]

HOPS—Continue plenty and depressed. [illegible]

IRON—Scotch Pig is in better request, and is very firm [illegible]

LATHS—[illegible]

LEAD—[illegible]

LIME—[illegible]

MOLASSES—New-Orleans is in good request and is [illegible]

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is more freely offered [illegible]

OILS—Whale and Sperm are still inactive [illegible]

PROVISIONS—Pork is less sought after, and is rather [illegible]

RICE—Is still quiet, yet firm at $4@$4 75 ℔ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—[illegible]

SPICES—[illegible]

SUGARS—Are less active, but steady [illegible]

TALLOW—[illegible]

TOBACCO—[illegible]

WHISKEY—[illegible]

FREIGHTS—[illegible]

Retail Market Prices.

FRESH BEEF is in limited supply [illegible]

MUTTON is plenty and in good demand. [illegible] very superior Sheep—"Cotswold" breed—raised by Mr. WHEATON, of Dutchess County, at the stand of [illegible] ROBERTS, Jr., stall No. 16 Washington Market. The sheep weighed [illegible] lbs. apiece dressed. They attracted much attention, as they were certainly the finest specimens of the kind seen in the Market this year. Two of the carcasses were bought by Mr. BARTHOLF, of the Washington Hotel, No. 1 Broadway, and three were taken by the Rainbow Hotel, at [illegible] ℔ lb.

VEAL is in good supply and fair demand. Hindquarters 12½c.@14c.; fore-quarters 8c.@10c. ℔ lb.

There is no Lamb in market.

Salt Meats exhibit no change in supply, demand or price. HAMS average 12½c. ℔ lb.; BEEF TONGUES 75c. each; SAUSAGES 12½c. ℔ lb. LARD, (City made) 12½c. ℔ lb.

BUTTER, owing to the late cold weather, has become more scarce, particularly the favorite Orange County brand, which, in consequence, is excessively dear—37c. ℔ lb. Other kinds, including Delaware and State brands, sell from 18c. to 34c. ℔ lb.

CHEESE sells at 10½c.@12½c., ℔ lb.

POULTRY is plenty. CHICKENS 13c.@18c., DUCKS 38c.@50c., GEESE 12½c., TURKEYS 16c.@18c., ℔ lb.

VENISON is abundant, and sells freely at 10c.@12½c. ℔ lb.

EGGS—Four for 12½c.

VEGETABLES are a little scarcer and higher. Beets 75c. ℔ bush., 5c.@6c. ℔ [illegible]; Carrots [illegible] ℔ bush., 6c. ℔ bunch. Celery scarce—10c.@25c. ℔ bunch. Leeks 10c.@12½c. ℔ bunch. Cabbage 10c.@12½c. ℔ head. Red Cabbage very scarce—25c. ℔ head. Parsley 10c.@12½c. ℔ bunch. White Turnips 87½c.@$1 ℔ bush.—25c. ℔ half peck. White Onions very scarce—37½c. ℔ half peck. Red Onions 25c. ℔ half peck. Pumpkins, being out of season and scarce, 37½c.@50c. apiece. Spinach 25c. ℔ half peck. Potatoes are becoming more scarce, good quality dear; $3 25@$4 ℔ bbl.—25c. ℔ half peck.

APPLES very high and good quality scarce—$3 50@$5 ℔ bbl.

FISH, now that this is the season of Lent, is in great demand, but the supply is comparatively small, owing to the ice in the rivers; prices, in consequence, have advanced, especially on Fresh Fish, which sells thus: Eels 10c.@15c.; Smelts 12½c.@15c.; Cod 8c.@10c.; Haddock 8c.; Flounders 8c.@10c.; Lobsters 8c.; Perch 8c.@10c.; Halibut (very scarce) 12½c.@15c.; and Crabs 18c. ℔ lb.; Salmon $1 50 ℔ lb.

SALT FISH—Salmon 14c.@18c.; Cod 4c.@5c.; Pickled Shad 12½c.; White Fish 8c.; Pickled Cod 4c. ℔ lb. Herring $1 ℔ hundred. Mackerel 12½c.@15c. apiece.

Oysters in good demand and fair supply at 62½c.@$1 50 ℔ hundred.

Clams scarce, owing to cold weather; 38c. ℔ hundred.

NEW-YORK CITY BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The following list consists of prominent Houses in each line of Business:

DRY GOODS.

American and Foreign Silks.

BOWEN, McNAMEE & CO. (Imp. & Job.) 112 Broadway.

American Lamps and Gas Fixtures.

DIETZ, BRO'S & CO. (Manufacturers)....132 William-st.

Laces, Millinery Goods, Embroideries and Trimmings.

S. SHARLHEIM & CO. (Importers).......65 Broadway.

Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Berlin Wool, Fringes, Gimps, Tassels, Buttons, &c.

KOHLSAAT BRO'S. (Importers and Jobbers)...40 John-st.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

J. M. DAVIES, JONES & CO., Imp. & Manf. 32 Warren-st.

G. B. HATCH & CO., (Imp's and Man'rs)...38 Chambers-st.

Clothing and Furnishing Goods at Wholesale.

HANFORD & BRO....29 Park-row, opposite Astor House.

French and German Fancy Baskets.

C. HINN & CO., No. 68 Maiden-lane, Importers of French and German Fancy Traveling Baskets and Manufacturers of Cane and Colored Willow Furniture and Jenny Lind Workstands, &c.

Architects.

F. DIAPER.......................................40 Wall-st.

JOHN W. RITCH.......365 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st.

Gold Leaf and Gold Coil.

J. L. WAUGH.................................138 Franklin-st.

Agricultural Warehouse.

R. L. ALLEN (late A. B. Allen & Co.) 189 and 191 Water-st.

Average Adjuster and Insurance Broker.

WALTER R. JONES, Jr..............................50 Wall-st.

Architects.

H. DANIELS (Landscape Gardener)...........[illegible] Broadway.

American and Foreign Rubber Goods.

UNION INDIA RUBBER CO....Manufactory, 41 John-st.

Advertising Agents.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO...............119 Nassau-st.

American Saddles, Harness, Trunks, &c.

E. M. SIGGEN, (Imp. of Mand.), 339 Broadway, cor. [illegible]

Boot and Cut Bazaar.

INGERSOLL...[illegible] South-st.

[illegible]

Batchelor's Premium Hair Dye.

The cheapest and best. For sale or applied. C. M. BALLARD'S Improved Hair Dye, 99 Broadway, up stairs.

Brokers, Bill or Note.

GEO. C. SMALLEY..............................No. 48 Wall-st.

Booksellers and Publishers.

A. S. BARNES & CO. (National School Series) No. 51 John-st.

Britannia and Plated Ware, Cutlery, Japanned Ware, &c.

J. & C. BERRIAN, (Wholesale and Retail Dealers) No. 601 Broadway—Cooking Utensils, Tin, Wood and Willow Ware, [illegible]

Blacking and Inks.—Dunlap's Vegetable.

C. G. EVERETT, (Sole Proprietor.) [illegible]

Carpetings.

PETERSON & HUMPHREY...............No. 379 Broadway.

Druggists.

KINSLEY & DARLING, (Wholesale Dealers) No. 65 Vesey-st.

Daguerreotypes.

J. GURNEY...No. 349 Broadway.

[illegible]

Dollarnes' Salamander Safes, and Griffin's Defiance Locks and Cross Bars.

ROBT. M. PATRICK, (Manufacturer)....No. 192 Pearl-st.

Dyeing Establishment.

BARRETT, NEPHEWS & CO., Staten Island Fancy Dyeing Establishment, 3 John-st. New-York.

Engravers, (Wood.)

J. W. ORR, (the best work done here)...........75 Nassau-st.

W. HOWLAND.................339 Broadway, above Astor House.

Encaustic Tiles and Garnkirk Chimney Tops.

MILLER, COATES & YOULE, (Importers)...279 Pearl-st.

Exporters, Shipping Merchants.

EDWARDS, SANDFORD & CO. (Foreign). 16 Broadway.

Engravers, (Card.)

J. E. GIMBREDE....588 Broadway and 6 Metropolitan Hotel.

HICKS & AFFLICK...339 Broadway, corner of Walker-st.

Lithographers.

GEORGE HAYWARD..............................[illegible] Water-st.

Drugs, Medicines and Oils.

H. P. KIMBALL, (Wholesale and Retail.)...[illegible]

French Window Glass.

J. H. POILLON & CO. (Importers)...........24 Barclay-st.

Fishing Tackle.

J. & J. CROOKE & CO. (Imp's and Manuf's)...20 Fulton-st.

Furs.

C. G. GUNTHER & SONS, (Importers and Shippers,) No. 46 Maiden-lane.

Grain and Powder Makers.

W. H. JACKSON, (formerly W. & N. Jackson & Son,) No. 261 Broadway, one door above 12th-st.

Grindstones.

J. S. WHITNEY & CO......3 South, and 84 Washington-st.

India Rubber Shoes, Whips, Clothing, Balls, &c.

NEWARK INDIA RUBBER Manuf. Co. 26 Maiden-lane.

Hardware, Cutlery, Edge Tools, &c.

C. S. LITTLE, (Imp. & General Dealer,) 33 & 34 Fulton-st.

Looking Glasses and Picture Frames.

JOHN S. WILLARD.............440 Pearl-st., near Chatham.

Law Booksellers and Publishers.

BANKS, GOULD & CO............................144 Nassau-st.

Lightning Rods.

A. M. QUIMBY & SON. [illegible]

LYON Manufacturing Co. Otis' Improved Patent Lightning Conductors [illegible]

Mahogany and Rosewood.

HOUGHTON & BRO., (all Fancy Woods)....39 Walker-st.

Musical Instruments, Strings, &c.

F. BURAUM & CO. (Importers)..................57 Maiden-lane.

CARGILL & CO. (Imp's and Manuf.)............67 Maiden-lane.

BRUNO & WEISSENBORN & CO., Importers and Manufacturers, 3 Maiden-lane.

Needles, Fish-hooks, and Fishing Tackle.

THOS. H. BATE (Importer and Manuf.)...30 Maiden-lane.

Paper in Reams and Rollers.

EUGENE ELY............33 Fulton-st., 2d door below Gold.

Paints, Oils, &c.

RAYNOLDS & DEVOE.....................106 and 108 Fulton-st.

Window and Plate Glass, (French and English.)

F. HOPKINS & BRO.'S, (Importers)..........61 Barclay-st.

Paper Warehouse.

C. W. FIELD & CO., (Wholesale Dealers)...........11 Cliff-st.

DUNCAN, LEWIS & BARTOW........................[illegible] William-st.

Planished Tin and Japanned Ware.

GEO. HODGETTS....................................[illegible] William-st.

Sail Duck, Dundee Linens, &c.

CAMERON & BUTS, (Importers)...................[illegible] Broad-st.

WM. BRAND & CO.....................................[illegible] Pine-st.

Ship Bread and Crackers.

ERASTUS TITUS & CO......................[illegible] Washington-st.

EPH. TREADWELL & SONS.........[illegible] Washington, and [illegible]

Toys and Fancy Goods.

J. AHLBORN & CO..............[illegible] Maiden-lane, and [illegible] Liberty-st.

J. W. HOLBERTON, (and Fireworks)...........[illegible] Maiden-lane.

[illegible] S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York, [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible]

GRIFFITH & DECKER.

TWO PRIME HORSES FOR SALE—Cars, [illegible] Address A. B., Box No. 1,[illegible] Post-Office.

FOR SALE.

HOUSES FOR SALE—A DECIDED BARGAIN.—An elegant house on West [illegible]-st., handsomely located. The terms very easy.

ALSO,

FOR SALE—The brownstone houses Nos. 237, 239 and 241 West 22d-st., replete with every modern improvement, and one of the best localities in New-York.

ALSO,

FOR SALE—A good house in 37th-st., near 9th-av., pleasantly located, and having every convenience. Price $6,750. Terms easy.

ALSO,

FOR SALE—A new English basement house, in perfect order, and having every modern convenience, beautifully located in West 20th-st. Apply to J. F. WILLIAMS & SON, Nos. 282 8th-av. and 116 Chambers-st., from 3 to 5 o'clock.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A very desirable house and lot at Newark, N. J., located No. 540 High-st. The lot is 60 feet front and rear—a corner lot, about 200 feet fronting on the av. The house was well built, containing 11 finished rooms, with aqueduct water and gas throughout, finished in good style, with every convenience, having under-cellar and bath-room. The garden and door-yards are well supplied with a large variety of excellent fruits and flowers. The situation is airy and pleasant, in a good neighborhood, about 400 yards from the upper depôt of the N. J. Railroad. Persons doing business in this City, may reach their stores in as short a time, and but little more expense, than up-town or Brooklyn. For further information inquire on the premises, of LUCIUS D. BALDWIN, or of E. H. KITCHEN, No. 87 Liberty-st., New-York.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A beautiful brown stone English basement house, 25 by 70, lot [illegible]; situate on the north side of 34th-st., opposite the Blind Institution Park, between 8th and 9th-avs. The house has an elaborate front; has all the modern improvements, [illegible] the old plan—and the whole house is built in the best possible manner. For further particulars inquire on the premises, or of PUGSLEY & RAYNOR, corner of Broadway and 34th-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—A three-story basement and sub-cellar brick dwelling, with one or two lots, each 25x100 feet, laid out for a flower garden, pleasantly situated—No. 132 Lawrence-st., near the City Hall. The house was built in the best manner by days' work, and is in complete order, furnished with hot and cold water, baths, furnace, range, gas and every convenience. Will be sold cheap. Apply to A. B. DAVENPORT, No. 193 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, or to C. F. BLAKE, No. 60 Barclay-st., N. Y.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—The large and commodious 3-story, attic and basement brick house No. 7 Cherry-st., now occupied by the owner. Lot 25x[illegible] feet; house having marble mantels throughout, Croton water with bath for hot or cold water, and large size cooking range in kitchen, a tea-room and wash-house attached in the rear. The house is in good order and can be seen at any time. For particulars and terms apply on the premises. GEORGE HALL, No. 7 Cherry-st., opposite Franklin-square.

HOUSE FOR SALE IN SOUTH BROOKLYN—12 minutes' walk from South Ferry. A three-story basement and sub-cellar brick dwelling, containing 11 rooms and 8 pantries, marble mantels, ornamental cornices, and gas throughout, pleasantly situated in an improved neighborhood, No. 116 Bergen-st., near Hoyt. Terms easy, will be sold low. Apply to ROBT. H. FALL, No. 60 Wall-st., basement, or on the premises.

HOUSE FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—The four-story brown stone front House, in Carroll-place, next to the corner of Court-st., suitable for a first-class boarding house, with all the modern improvements. The house is 25 feet front by 55 feet deep. Cars from Fulton Ferry pass the door every five minutes. Apply to A. M. LYON, No. 31 Merchants' Exchange, [illegible] Wall-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET—And other buildings, with [illegible] suitable for a school or boarding-house. The view cannot be surpassed by any other in the vicinity. Five minutes' walk from the depôt at Port Chester. Fifty per cent. of the money may remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of HORACE B. SMITH, at Port Chester.

HOUSES FOR SALE ON STATEN ISLAND, OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—Several desirable houses, beautifully situated, having from eight to fifteen lots of ground attached, and laid out in handsome style with all kinds of fruit, vegetables, flowers, shrubs, &c., &c. Titles perfect and terms easy. For further particulars apply to ALBERT M. NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—Situate No. 55 Prince-st., near Myrtle-av.; a two and a half story and basement brick house [illegible] feet, with extension 12x18 feet, all well built and in good order; lot 25x100 feet; good grape arbor. Price, $3,600; $1,500 mortgage. Apply to FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 [illegible]-st., Brooklyn. Also, cottages for sale with one or more lots.

HOUSE FOR SALE AT NEW-ROCHELLE.—A two-story cottage house, with [illegible] an attached, finished with marble mantels, grates, &c., with from one to two acres of land; distance within five minutes walk from depôt. For further particulars apply to HENRY FRANKLYN, No. [illegible] Broadway, room No. 11, or to JOHN ADAMSON on the premises.

HOUSES FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—[illegible]

HOUSES FOR SALE.—The first-class four-story [illegible]

HOUSES FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—The three-story and basement, made from brick houses, situate at the corner of Lee-av. and Ross-st., (and adjoining) Brooklyn; 10 minutes' walk from Peck-slip Ferry. [illegible] Apply to JACOB PECARE, No. 163 Hester-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET—A frame house, [illegible]

JOHN E. QUACKENBUSH.

HOUSE FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—Two story and attic frame house, [illegible] Inquire at No. 6 Nassau-st., Brooklyn. H. EAKIN.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—Seven brick modern built [illegible] Apply to RUFUS J. BELL, Insurance Buildings, No. 40 Wall-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A brick house and plot of ground in the village of Tarrytown. For full particulars [illegible] or JAMES T. DRUMGOLD, No. 120 Fulton-st., New-York.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—No. 226 6th-av. [illegible] Apply on the premises, with stock and fixtures for sale.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—Contains six rooms and [illegible] Apply to JACOB PECARE, No. 163 Hester-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—Two first-class four story and [illegible] Nos. 32 and 34 East 30th-st., between 4th and Lexington-avs. Inquire of JOHN W. FIELDER, No. 60—next door.

HOUSE FOR SALE—On easy terms. A neat, desirable Brick House, with all modern improvements, built by owner for own use, with flower garden in front, in a good locality. Apply, or address, to J. MULLAN, No. [illegible]

HOUSE FOR SALE.—First-class brown stone front dwelling-house, [illegible] Apply to FOSTER & VAN OSTRAND, [illegible]

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE, at a Bargain.—A [illegible] if application is made immediately, will be sold for $3,500. Apply to LINDSLEY & HADSELL, No. [illegible]

BUILDING FOR SALE.—The new marble building [illegible] Application to be made at the Central Bank, [illegible]

WALTER OAKLEY, Cashier.

COTTAGE AT NEWPORT FOR SALE.—The [illegible] Apply to G. A. JONES, No. [illegible] Warren-st.

COTTAGES FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A new Gothic cottage, [illegible] Apply to S. & [illegible] BIKER, No. [illegible] Nassau-st., N. Y.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE ON THE RARITAN—[illegible] New-Brunswick depôt, New-Jersey, on the banks of the Raritan, and commanding a magnificent view. [illegible] Apply to F. D'HERVILLY, No. 60 Wall-st., up stairs.

COUNTRY SEATS FOR SALE.—A valuable [illegible] Dobbs' Ferry, [illegible] Hudson River Railroad depôt [illegible] Apply to [illegible] BOLLES, No. [illegible] or M. E. COMBES, Dobbs' Ferry.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET.—[illegible]

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT PITTSFIELD, MASS.—[illegible] Apply to F. E. NORWOOD, No. [illegible]

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT PORT CHESTER [illegible] Apply to M. C. DUNN, [illegible] Port Chester, or to JOHN T. DUNKIN, No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st.

FOR SALE.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT WESTPORT, CONN.—House is [illegible] in good repair. Together with about [illegible] acres of land [illegible] very desirably located, in a pleasant and healthy neighborhood, with all the conveniences requisite for a country residence. Inquire of DANL. BURR, Westport, Conn.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—On Long Island, 25 miles from the City. Access to the City daily by steamboat or railroad. Location very healthy. House is a new modern-built cottage; barn, carriage-house, granary, poultry-house and yard; good well of water; about 16 acres of tillable and 10 acres of wood land. Apply to W. WILSON, No. 3 Lafayette-place.

MORRISANIA—MORRISANIA.—HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET AT MORRISANIA.—The public who are in want of a residence out of the City, can be accommodated by applying to JAMES L. PARSHALL, Morrisania, or at No. 28 Cherry-st., between the hours of 10 and 12 A. M. Price of houses from $1,000 to $6,000. Terms reasonable. Rent of houses from $60 to $400 per annum.

7TH-AVENUE—HOUSES FOR SALE.—The four-story brick houses No. 316 and No. 322 7th-av. A good investment, will be sold cheap and on easy terms. Also the four-story double-tenement brick house, No. 491 East 13th-st. Apply to JACOB PECARE, No. 163 Hester-st.

ELEGANT HOUSES FOR SALE.—In 4th-st., $7,000; No. 227 South 9th-st., $7,000; Clymer-st., $7,000; Lee-av., $4,000; South 6th-st., $4,000. Cottages from $2,000 to $4,000, on easy terms.

S. COOKCROFT.

Land Office, No. 73 South 7th-st., Williamsburg.

THREE HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE IN WILLIAMSBURG.—Three-story brick houses, for only $2,800. Also, one basement frame house and lot, price $1,800. Terms very easy. Apply to JACOB PECARE, No. 163 Hester-st.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT ON LONG ISLAND FOR SALE.—A finished and very desirable country seat and large farm at Little Neck, L. I.; 240 acres of land, and mansion in the Italian villa style, two stories and attic; with furnace, bath; parent of spring water in first and second story; neat two-story cottage at the gate; and farmer's house; with stables, granary, poultry-house, two large farm barns, &c., &c. The carriage-house and other outhouses being built in style to correspond with the mansion. There is a good dock on the farm; and the view of the Bay and Sound, and also of the surrounding country, is very fine. The Flushing Plank-road runs to the gate; and should the Flushing Railroad be extended it will run across the farm. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND FARM FOR SALE.—Situated in the town of Rye, on the New-Haven Railroad, half of a mile west of the Depôt at Port Chester. The house is new, two stories high, 40 feet by 38, with a wing 25 feet by 22, built by days' work in the best manner, and contains all modern improvements. There is also a barn, carriage-house, ice-house filled with ice, and hen-house. The house is built on an elevated position, commands an extensive view of Long Island Sound and the adjacent country. There are 40 acres of land free from rock, 4 of which is wood land, the balance meadow, pasture and plowed fields, nearly all has been thoroughly manured and underdrained. Over 1,000 of the best varieties of fruit trees have been planted within the last two years. 25 or 30 acres with the house and out buildings can be purchased if the whole is not wanted. For further particulars apply to

HALL & CALBOW, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE IN ELIZABETHTOWN, NEW-JERSEY.—The property now occupied by the subscriber, situated on the old road to Newark, about two minutes' walk from the railroad depôt. The buildings [illegible] together with every convenience, and with the out-buildings, barn, &c., in complete repair. The grounds comprise about 2½ acres, with a front of about 350 feet on the said road, and well stocked with the most valuable and choice fruit trees, already in good bearing. And in regard to healthiness of location, beauty of ornamental trees, shrubbery, &c., is perhaps not surpassed; no time and expense having been spared in order to make the same complete in all respects. The house and improvements would be sold with a portion of the land if preferred. The above property may be seen and the terms of sale ascertained, by calling on the subscriber on the premises.

JOB MAGIE.

LEASE FOR SALE.—NOTICE—To carpenters, cabinet, and sash and blind makers, turners, piano-forte makers, &c., &c.—Any one wishing to enlarge or commence a business, where a large and commodious shop is required, in this City, below 10th-st., west of Broadway, and on a stage route, will hear of an opportunity rarely met with, by calling on WILLIAM JOHNSON, No. 21 Downing-st. The shop is 75 feet deep, 25 feet front and rear, and three stories high, built of brick, and contains an eight-horse power steam engine nearly new, and in complete running order. Also, circular saws, planing, mortising, and tenoning machines, and all other machinery necessary for carrying on an extensive business. It has been occupied as a sash, blind and door factory for 15 years, and has as good a run of custom as any in the City. The building is on leased ground at $100 per year, and has two years to run from next May, with the privilege of renewal for 21 years, at a fair ground rent. The building, machinery, good will, &c., will be sold for two thousand five hundred dollars ($2,500) cash, or, part cash and good paper, and possession given at such time as will suit the purchaser, if applied for soon as above.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—One new [illegible] house, on the banks of the Hudson, in the village of Upper Nyack, Rockland County, N. Y., about 25 miles from New-York City. [illegible] Lot 100x125 feet. Apply to S. TALLMAN, Upper Nyack, or CLOUGH & HALLENBECK, No. 120 West-st., New-York.

BROOKLYN HOUSES FOR SALE.—Two new 3-story modern brick houses on north side of Lafayette-av., [illegible] Lots 25 by 100 feet, [illegible] Corner, $7,000; adjoining, $6,000. Apply to EFFINGHAM H. NICHOLS, No. 7 Nassau-st., New-York.

TWO HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.—Occupying on Franklin and White-sts., near to and, West [illegible] Apply to JOHN S. KELSO, No. 43 William-st.

PROPERTY FOR SALE.—To close an estate, the following property in the VIIIth Ward of the City of New-York:

The 3-story and attic dwelling house in good condition, No. [illegible] now renting for $700 per year.

The 2-story frame house, No. 3 Birmingham-st.

The 2-story frame house, No. 2 Birmingham-st.

Possession given 1st May next. Apply to E. F. DAVIS, Executor, No. 23 Walker-st.

FARM LAND FOR SALE IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS.—Over 2,000,000 of acres of selected Prairie Farm Lands belonging to the Illinois Central Railroad Company. The price will vary from $5 to $25, according to quality, location, &c. [illegible] The first two years interest payable in advance. The Company's Construction Bonds received as cash. Apply to CHARLES M. DUPUY, Jr., Land Agent Illinois Central Railroad Company, No. [illegible], Chicago.

FARM FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE—For productive New-York or Brooklyn property. A first-class farm, containing about 130 acres, [illegible] New-Haven Railroad. Address J. BUNYON, [illegible]

TWO FARMS FOR SALE.—Near Elizabethtown, in the township of Union, Essex Co., N. J., one of 45 acres [illegible] Inquire of W. A. MAXWELL, No. 112 Chatham-st., corner of Pearl, or of GEORGE MAXWELL, on the premises.

SMALL FARM FOR SALE CHEAP.—A Farm near Nyack, Rockland Co., N. Y., within view of the Hudson River, consisting of thirteen acres, a good house with outbuildings, &c. The place is well stocked with all kinds of fruit. Apply to A. SPENCE, No. 29 Wall-st.

VALUABLE DOCK PROPERTY AT WILLIAMSBURG FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Two blocks of ground, fronting on the River, between North [illegible] and North [illegible] streets, [illegible] or at the office of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, corner of Broadway and Wall-st.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE OR TO LET—Corner of [illegible] Pennsylvania Coal Company, corner of Broadway and Wall-st.

LOTS, LOTS, LOTS.—Only a few more of those desirable lots in the beautiful village of Clarenceville [illegible] Price, per lot, $100, payable $4 per month. Apply to J. PECARE, No. 163 Hester-st.

129TH STREET.—LOTS FOR SALE—Six lots in [illegible] The street is paved and lighted, [illegible] beautifully located for improvement. Apply to JACOB PECARE, No. 163 Hester-st.

45TH STREET.—LOTS FOR SALE. Two lots in [illegible] Terms easy. Apply to JACOB PECARE, No. 163 Hester-st.

A CHANCE FOR A POOR MAN.—Only three of those beautifully located lots in the IXth Ward of Brooklyn, [illegible] walk from the Fulton-av. Railroad; will be sold in monthly installments of ten dollars if applied for before March 1, next. Apply to JACOB PECARE, No. 163 Hester-st.

A RARE CHANCE.—A lumber yard for sale on reasonable terms. Address LUMBER, at the office of this paper.

LEASE FOR SALE.—The unexpired lease of 12 lots [illegible] Apply to [illegible] SOUTHERLAND, or at No. [illegible] Wall-st.

JOHN T. HOFFMAN.

LOTS FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—Five Lots of Ground in Bergen-st., [illegible] Apply to RICHARD WILLIAMS, No. [illegible] Front-st., New-York.

HORSES FOR SALE.—[illegible]

LARGE IRON FOUNDRY FOR SALE.—With all the fixtures, [illegible] Inquire of T. PIKE, [illegible] or WM. McCORD.

HOTELS.

CORTLANDT-STREET HOTEL.

[illegible]

TO TRAVELERS.—[illegible]

TO LET.

WORK-SHOPS TO LET—Cheap, in the new building No. 60 Duane-st., at foot of Chatham. Wide stairs, easy access to any of the floors, hoist wheel, with every convenience for manufacturing purposes; good light front and rear, also side lights. The whole or any part can be had by applying to DANIEL SWEENY, 60 Chatham-st.

HOUSE TO LET.—A new and very fine modern residence, near to 5th-av., and most accessible to the business part of the City by several of the best lines of stages, and the 6th-av. cars, all centering less than a block distant. The house is very neat and convenient, and in perfect order. The parlors, extension and hall, are very handsomely finished. It is 4-stories and basement, 25 feet 6 inches wide, and 5 rooms deep. The furniture, which is new and very superior, will be sold at a sacrifice; or to a small family the house will be let furnished. Apply at Union-square Real Estate Office, No. 3 Everett House, corner of 4th-av. and 17th-st.

KEYES & HOAGLAND.

HOUSES TO LET OR LEASE.—At New-Brighton, Staten Island, two new 3-story brick buildings, near the landing. The first story and basement of each are intended for stores; the upper stories for dwellings, which can be connected, giving convenience for a large boarding house. The location is desirable for a first-class family grocery, dry goods and general furnishing business, also for a lumber, coal and feed establishment. They will be let on favorable terms, by applying to D. N. COMSTOCK, No. 5 Jauncey Court, No. 43 Wall-st., or to BURDETT, DAVIS & MAIN, No. 37 William-st.

HOUSES TO LET IN HOBOKEN.—Within three minutes walk of the ferry, a few new first-class houses in River Terrace, with towers, ornamental fronts, and court yards, commanding a beautiful view of the river and City of New-York; have all the modern improvements, including gas and hot and cold water, &c., &c.; and will be let to private families of the highest respectability only. Boarding house keepers need not apply. Inquire at the office, corner of Hudson and 2d-sts., Hoboken, of

S. MARTIN.

HOUSE AND GROUNDS TO LEASE—From 1st of May next, the large Mansion House and grounds situated in Court-st., in front of Wyckoff-st., Brooklyn. It is well adapted to the business of a boarding-house, ice cream saloon and public garden. It is now in course of repair, and will be made to suit, and possession may be had 1st May without rent, by party taking it. Apply to S. P. TOWNSEND, No. 86 Nassau-st., New-York, up stairs.

HOUSE TO LET OR LEASE.—The three-story brick, basement and attic house, No. 63 2d-av., next corner 4th-st. Has 14 rooms, Croton water, bath, gas. Would be leased for three years to a responsible party. Can be seen from 11 to 12 o'clock. Apply to O. McCOMB, No. 41 Murray-st., from 1 to 3 o'clock.

HOUSE TO LET AT WILLIAMSBURG, L. I.—The two-story and attic house corner of South Third and Third-streets, well finished, with marble mantels; high basement and under-cellar. Apply to F. LUQUEER, Firemens' Insurance Company, No. 10 Wall-st., from 10 to 3 o'clock.

HOUSE TO LET.—From the first of May, the dwelling part of a house in 6th-av. near 14th-st., (to a private family,) who will be willing to board the present occupants at a moderate rate. Unexceptionable reference given and required. Address H. L., Union square Post-office.

HOUSE TO LET IN WEST FOURTEENTH-STREET.—The first class four-story dwelling, three rooms deep, with all the modern improvements, No. 210 West 14th-st. Rent $1,200 per annum. Inquire of W. A. BURTIS, Agent, No. 28 Morton-st.

HOUSE TO LET—No. 66 Franklin-st., near Broadway, with passage way from rear of lot to Cortlandt alley. Rent $1,100 per annum, repairs and Croton tax. Apply, from 1 to 3 P. M., to JOHN W. HAMERSLEY, No. 6 Nassau-st., 2d story.

HOUSES TO RENT—The commodious four-story house No. 692 Broadway; also, the desirable three-story brick house No. 211 10th-st., near St. Mark's Church. Also for sale, the convenient two-story and attic house No. 242 Madison-st. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW, No. 11 Wall-st.

HOUSE TO LET—The 3-story modern built house, No. 136 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs., with gas, Croton, and all modern improvements. Rent $610. Can be seen 2 to 5 o'clock. Apply at No. 147 Cedar-st.

HOUSE AND FURNITURE TO LET—Pleasantly located at No. 85 Lexington-av., a few doors above 27th-st. Can be seen from 1 o'clock to 3 P. M. Apply to BABCOCK & COX, No. 21 Beaver-st.

HOUSE TO LET, CHEAP—With immediate possession, a first class four story dwelling-house, No. 78 7th-st., with all the modern improvements, for one or more years. Apply to JAMES H. THORN, No. 102 Walker-st.

HOUSE TO LET—In Cumberland-st., Fulton-av., Brooklyn. Furniture, which was new in June, for sale. Possession immediately, if desired. Address K., Post-Office, Box No. 3,[illegible]

COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET—Situated on the East River, at the foot of 90th-st., with a large stable, several acres of land, and a good garden. The place is of easy access by the City Railroads, and would be a convenient residence throughout the year. Possession can be given immediately. For terms, apply to E. JONES, No. 3 Bond-place.

COTTAGE TO LET—In Brooklyn, a small Gothic Cottage nearly new, with about two lots of ground connected with it, in garden and fruit trees, on the east side of Portland-av., [illegible] Apply to [illegible] MOORE, [illegible] Broadway, New-York.

COTTAGES TO LET AT NEW-ROCHELLE.—Several desirable cottages [illegible] Apply to HALL & CAHOW, No. [illegible] Broadway, or JOHN G. HORTON, New-Rochelle.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET—To a small family, the second story of a new brick house, in Carlton-av., Brooklyn, consisting of front and back parlor with marble mantels, and folding doors, [illegible] Apply to No. 8 Broad-st., New-York, third story.

APARTMENTS TO LET.—To small American families; floors through, consisting of 5 rooms, with bath, Croton, &c., [illegible] Rents from $9 50 to $13 per month. Apply on the premises, No. 140 West 19th-st., from 5 to 6 P. M.

TWO-STORY HOUSE TO LET—With large garden, [illegible] near the Bergen Five Corners, or at No. 377 Greenwich-st., New-York. Stages pass the door from Hoboken and Jersey City.

THREE-STORY DWELLING HOUSE TO LET OR LEASE.—No. [illegible] Murray-st. Alterations will be made to suit business purposes. Apply, from 1 to 3 P. M., to JOHN W. HAMERSLEY, No. 6 Nassau-st., third story.

TO LET IN CINCINNATI—The store-room, No. [illegible] West 4th-st., [illegible] MOORE, WILSTACH, KEYS & CO., [illegible] adjoining one side is the new store of Le Boutillier & Brothers, dry goods dealers, and on the other the entrance to Smith & Nixon's Concert Hall, just about to be erected. Will be rented to a first rate tenant on a lease of ten years or less, at $3,000 a year. Apply by letter or otherwise to

GEO. L. WEED, Bookseller, Cincinnati.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN RYE, N. Y.—A convenient 3-story house, with wing, [illegible] feet deep, with the necessary out-buildings, [illegible] and two acres of land, all in good repair; location healthy, no mistake. Apply to JESSE PURDY, near the premises, or to WM. F. BROOKES, No. 3 Spruce-st., New-York. The furniture is for sale.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—Handsomely and completely furnished, for one year or a term of years, from May 1, of medium size, delightfully situated very near the Washington Parade Ground. Apply to

JOHN E. HYDE'S SONS, No. 52 Maiden-lane.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—From May to November, in on 6th-av. above 28th-st., is very pleasantly situated and will be let at a reasonable price to a small and careful family. Address Box No. [illegible] Post-office.

FARM TO LET.—Situated at Scarsdale, Westchester County, about 20 miles from New-York, near the Harlem Railroad, containing about one hundred and thirty acres, two good apple orchards, house, barn, &c. Possession given first of April. Apply to

JOHN ALSTYNE, No. 68 Wall-st.

TO PRINTERS.—TO LET—The iron store, corner of Beekman and Pearl-sts., [illegible] Inquire of WM. H. CARY & CO., No. 243 Pearl-st., near Fulton-st.

LOFTS TO LET.—The 2d, 4th and 5th, in the large brown stone building, No. [illegible] Broadway, [illegible] Apply at VANDERBILT BROTHERS, Clothiers, No. 400 Broadway.

LARGE BASEMENT TO LET, NO. 303 FULTON-ST., [illegible] It is light and dry, and has a separate entrance; also a number of offices in the same building. Apply as above.

WM. HINTON.

OFFICES TO LET.—Two very desirable offices, [illegible] on the first floor of Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway. Possession given on the 1st of May next. Inquire of the Superintendent, on the premises.

CHEAP STORES, BAKERIES AND COTTAGES TO LET—[illegible] of this City and Brooklyn. Also, house in Avenue C. Inquire of S. P. TOWNSEND, No. 86 Nassau-st.

FOUR 3-STORY HOUSES TO LET—In [illegible]-st., between 9th and 10th-avs. Rent $300. Apply to JAS. BUCKLEY, No. 181 Broadway.

DWELLING HOUSE TO LET OR LEASE.—[illegible] if required, on the 1st of April. Also a portion of the furniture for sale. Apply at the premises, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

GRAND BOWLING AND BILLIARD ROOMS TO LET—In the marble building, Nos. 337 and 339 Broadway—Two rooms, each 25 feet wide by 150 feet deep, with an entrance, if required, from Mercer-st.

TO LAWYERS.—PART OF AN OFFICE TO LET—Second floor, No. 79 Nassau-st.

FINE LODGE-ROOM AND OFFICES TO LET—In [illegible] Apply to ARCHIBALD WIGHT, on the premises.

ONE WINDOW AND COUNTERS TO LET—At No. 363 Broadway. Also, part of the basement and cellar. Apply on the premises to GEORGE LAMBERT.

WORKSHOPS TO LET—Situated at No. 18 Cherry-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt-sts. on the 2nd floor, has four large windows on the front, and fitted up with shelves and counters with drawers. Rent reasonable to a good tenant, as the fixtures will be sold cheap. Apply at [illegible]

WORK SHOPS TO LET—[illegible] Apply on the premises to WM. [illegible] & SON.

WALL-ST. OFFICES TO LET.—[illegible]

STORE TO LET—The store, basement and garret [illegible] Frankfort-st., [illegible] Apply to CHARLES JENKINS, No. 28 Frankfort-st.

TO LET.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET—In the Second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard-st., and [illegible] Broadway, suited to every description of retail or wholesale business. No more desirable location to be found on Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

STORES AND DWELLINGS TO LET—No. [illegible] Broadway; the store and dwelling No. 62 Canal-st.; the store No. 63 Lispenard-st.; a store, dwelling and basement at No. 160 Chambers-st.; also, a large room at No. 413 Broadway. Apply at No. 184 Chambers-st.

STORES TO LET.—Those desirable new stores northeast corner Broadway and 21st-st., with dwellings above. Possession immediately. Apply to GEO. W. DEAN on the premises, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.

STORES AND OFFICES TO LET—In the Bible House, Astor-place. Inquire at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

STORE AND TWO LARGE BASEMENTS TO LET—Corner of John and William-sts. Inquire at the Shoe and Leather Bank.

STORE AND BACK ROOM TO LET—Also lofts and one basement, well lighted, with or without steam power. Possession immediately. Inquire on premises, 45 Ann-st.

STORES TO LET—Nos. 5 and 13 Canal-st., near Broadway, by J. GAUDU, No. 103 Walker-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET, AT THE EMPIRE WORKS, foot of East 25th-st., New-York. Both rooms and power unequaled by any establishment in the United States. Apply to SLOAN & LEGGETT, before 10 A. M. and after 3 P. M.

STEAM POWER TO LET—And well-lighted rooms, near Broadway, on Canal, Elm and Walker-sts., at low rates, by Mr. GAUDU, No. 103 Walker-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—The Manhattan Stone-Dressing Company have at their extensive establishment foot of 51st and 52d-sts., North River, from one to fifty horse-power to let, with spacious well lighted rooms. Apply on the premises, or at No. 29 Trinity Building.

STEAM POWER TO LET—With large and small rooms well lighted, suitable for any kind of manufacturing purposes. Inquire of SAM'L J. ZIGLER, Nos. 64, 67, 69 and 71 Forsyth-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—In light and airy rooms in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to

J. C. HULL'S SON, No. 152 Cliff-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET—With rooms, well lighted and easy of access. Inquire on the premises, of WOOD & HUNTER, No. 144 Centre-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—Rooms to let with steam power. Inquire at the Columbian Iron Foundry, Nos. 11, 13 and 15 Adams-st.

STEAM-POWER IN ANN-STREET.—Rooms to let with steam-power. Inquire at No. 49 Ann-st.

INSTRUCTION.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That the new School-House in 17th-st. is now completed and ready for the admission of pupils.

Parents and guardians are invited to send their children for examination and classification.

The Principals of the various departments will be in attendance for this purpose, from 9 to 3 o'clock.

The public ceremonies of the opening of the school will take place at the school house on the 15th day of March, commencing at 2 o'clock P. M., when several addresses will be delivered, and other interesting exercises will take place.

The public are invited to attend.

JOHN De LAMATER,
JEREMIAH E. CARY, } Committee.
F. C. WANDELL,

NEW-YORK, Feb. 26, 1855.

THE SCHOOL OF MR. BINGHAM FOR BOYS—Called the CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM, Bible House, Astor-place, entrance on 3d-av. The [illegible] in each of the two departments. The training afforded thorough, systematic and elegant.

WILLIAM SCHUBERT, GUITARIST—Recently from Philadelphia, offers his professional services. Application to be made at his residence, No. [illegible] Greene-st., near 8th-st., New-York. The best reference will be given.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 20 4th-st., on Washington-square, (entrance No. 153 Macdougal-st.)

CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY.—No. 806 Broadway, opposite 11th-st., is now open for the reception of pupils, who can commence at any time. Ladies and children on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 and 4 o'clock P. M.; gentlemen on WEDNESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and every other FRIDAY, at 7½ o'clock P. M. Practicing Assemblies on SATURDAY EVENINGS for ladies and gentlemen. Monthly Soirées as usual. Circulars (containing days, hours and terms of instruction,) can be had at the Academy at any time, or will be sent by post.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 34 Wall-st., [illegible] 1855.

THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared, in conformity with the Charter, a dividend [illegible] payable in scrip to the assured, on all premiums on the policies issued by this Company which have terminated within the fiscal year ending 31st December last.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.

D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

The Charter of this Company provides that after paying interest, [illegible] which scrip is not to be paid off until the net profits, together with the capital stock shall exceed one million of dollars.

OFFICE OF THE COVINGTON AND LEXINGTON R. R. Co., COVINGTON, KY., Feb. 22, 1855.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST, falling due in the City of New-York, on the first day of March, 1855, on the COVINGTON AND LEXINGTON RAILROAD COMPANY'S BONDS, guaranteed by the city of Covington, [illegible] THE COVINGTON AND LEXINGTON RAILROAD COMPANY'S [illegible] will be paid on and after that date at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., Bankers, No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, on presentation of the proper coupons.

S. T. WALKER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO & MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD Co., No. 11 William-st., New-York, Feb. 23, 1855.

INTEREST ON THE BONDS OF THIS COMPANY due March 1, will be paid on and after that date on presentation of the coupons at this office.

SAMUEL M. BLATCHFORD, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—The Brooklyn Fire Insurance Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent. on their capital stock, payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st of March next, at No. 35 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York. The transfer books will be closed, and will remain closed until that date. By order of the Board.

WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

NOTICE.—The Seven per cent. Civil Fund BONDS OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, becoming due on the first day of March 1855, will be paid on and after the 1st of March, on presentation of the Bonds to

JOHN COOK, Jr., No. 31 Broadway.

New-York, Feb. 23, 1855.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ATTENTION.—Is respectfully invited to our new assortment of superior PIANO-FORTES, at our new and spacious warerooms, No. 421 Broadway, [illegible] with special regard to the convenience of our numerous friends and patrons.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURY.

ASTONISHING REDUCTION in the price of PIANOS and MELODEONS [illegible]

McDONALD BROTHERS, [illegible] Broadway.

NEW PIANO-FORTE AND MUSIC STORE IN BROOKLYN.—H. T. MATHEWS will open on the 1st of March a piano and music store at No. 28 Court-st. (Marble Block,) where he will be happy to see his friends and former pupils.

PIANO-FORTES FOR SALE OR TO RENT.—[illegible] HAINES BROS. & CUMMINGS, No. [illegible] 3d-av., corner 14th-st.

MACHINERY.

COBURN'S EXTRA OIL FOR BURNING AND MACHINERY.—[illegible]

JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 John-st.

SOLID WROUGHT IRON BEAMS FOR FIRE-PROOF BUILDINGS, [illegible] Apply to COOPER & HEWITT, No. 17 Burling-slip.

PROPOSALS FOR PRINTING THE SESSION LAWS OF 1855.—Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received at [illegible] until SATURDAY, the [illegible] of March next, [illegible] for printing the Session Laws of the State of New-York, [illegible] Albany, Feb. 23, 1855.

E. W. LEAVENWORTH, Secretary of State.

JAMES M. COOK, Comptroller.

AUCTION SALES.

A[illegible]—The right to collect and retain the Wharfage [illegible] for the term of five years, from the 1st day of May, [illegible] at public auction, at the City Hall, on [illegible] day of March, 1855, at 1 o'clock, P. M. [illegible]

EAST RIVER.

[illegible]

NORTH RIVER.

[illegible]

TERMS OF SALE.

[illegible]

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.
A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.
JAMES M. SMITH, Jr., Recorder.
P. W. EDMONDS, Chamberlain.
ANSON HERRICK,
Chairman of Finance Com. Board of Aldermen.
J. C. WANDELL,
Chairman of Finance Com. Bd. of Councilmen.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

STOCKS AND BONDS AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER & CO. will sell at auction THIS DAY, (Wednesday, 28th inst.,) at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern.
[illegible] State of Pennsylvania 5 per cent. Coupon Bonds, redeemable in 1877.
[illegible] Michigan Southern Railroad (Jackson Branch) 7 per cent. 1st Mortgage Bonds.
[illegible] Michigan Southern Railroad (Jackson Branch) 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.
[illegible] Northern Indiana Railroad (Goshen Branch) 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.
[illegible] shares Ohio Life and Trust Company, [illegible]
[illegible] shares New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, [illegible]
[illegible] shares People's Bank, [illegible]
[illegible] shares Astor Fire Insurance Company, [illegible]
[illegible] shares Pacific Fire Insurance Company, [illegible]
Catalogues can be had at the office, No. [illegible] Wall-st.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.—F. COLTON will sell TO-MORROW, March 1, at 10½ o'clock, at No. [illegible] Hudson-st. [illegible] the entire furniture of the family who are removing. [illegible] mahogany parlor furniture [illegible] marble-top centre, card, and dining tables, [illegible] rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, [illegible] carpets, oil cloths, beds and hair mattresses, large and small mirrors, curtains and cornices, cottage and bedroom furniture, table cutlery, crockery and glassware, kitchen furniture, &c., &c. Sale will be peremptory, and goods must be removed same day.

WM. H. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 22 CORNELIA-ST.—WM. H. FRANKLIN & SON will sell at auction on FRIDAY, March 2, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.
CORNELIA-STREET.—The two-story and attic brick house on the front and two-story frame house on the rear, and lot of ground No. 22 Cornelia-st. [illegible] Terms liberal.

AUCTION SALES.

[illegible], Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE.—The undersigned will sell at auction, at the Court-house, in the town of White Plains, County of Westchester, on THURSDAY, the 1st day of March, 1855, at 1 o'clock, P. M. [illegible] situated near the [illegible] Depot of the Harlem Railroad, and heretofore known as the Bronx River Powder Mill, [illegible] about 160 acres of land. [illegible] to the Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st., New-York. [illegible] Seven trains of cars of the Harlem Railroad leave and return to the City daily.
A. J. BLEECKER, No. 7 Broad-st.

R. C. KEMP, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.—THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at 10½ o'clock, at No. 22 Nassau-st., two doors from Fulton.—R. C. KEMP will sell at auction, as above, a very large and handsome assortment of new and second-hand parlor, dining-room, chamber and kitchen furniture, mirrors, carpets and house-furnishing articles, which are well worthy the attention of house-keepers and dealers, as the sale is positive and without reserve. Goods purchased to go out of the City can be packed for shipping, or remain on storage until May, at a reasonable charge.

J. B. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

DAMAGED CROCKERY—AUCTION NOTICE.—J. B. VAN ANTWERP & SON will sell on THURSDAY, March 1, at 10 o'clock, at No. 236 Pearl-st., by order of the Underwriters, 40 crates assorted white granite, cc, dipt and edged-ware, damaged by water at the late fire in Pearl-st. The above will be sold from the shelves in large lots to suit the wholesale trade. Terms cash on delivery, in bankable money.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—WEDNESDAY, Feb. 28, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 616½ Broadway, (opposite St. Thomas' Church,) Shaving and Hair Dressing establishment, consisting of cheval and dressing tables and glasses, marble tops; do. washstands, mirrors, umbrellas; an elegant assortment of gold, silver, pearl, and ivory mounted canes, hair and hat brushes, porte monnaies, perfumery, soap, razors, curtains, chairs, stove, &c. Sale without reserve.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

BY HOUGHTON & MELLOR.—TO-MORROW, (Thursday,) at 10½ o'clock, at No. 13 Nassau-st., elegant cabinet furniture, piano-fortes, mirrors, oil paintings, china and glassware, rosewood parlor and chamber suites, mahogany do., extension tables, book-cases, lounges, hall stands, etageres, with every variety of furniture. Goods can be packed on the premises for out of town buyers. Also, a military saddle and bridle complete, cost $160.

J. & S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA.—J. & S. H. BARTLETT will sell on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 28, at 10 o'clock, No. 201 Pearl-st., Maddock's pavilion-shape white granite ware, English yellow Ironstone, Rockwell and gipsey ware, glassware, porcelain, &c., in lots to suit purchasers. The attention of retailers and country merchants is directed to this sale, as the goods are of a superior quality.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

BROADWAY PROPERTY.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 1, at the Merchants' Exchange, two very desirable plots of ground, situated on Broadway, corner of 32d-st. A part of this property will be sold on one plot, offering particular inducements to capitalists. The terms of sale will be very liberal. For further particulars, and maps of the property, apply at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

SPRING FURNITURE AUCTION SALES.—The undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he is prepared as usual to give his personal attention to first-class furniture sales at auction, at the residences of families that are breaking up housekeeping this Spring.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st.

MEDICAL.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION. By Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women. One Hundredth Edition (100,000.) 18mo., pp. 250. On Fine Paper, Extra Binding, $1. [illegible]
For sale by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway; ADRIANCE, SHERMAN & CO., Astor House, No. 1 Vesey-st.; DEWITT & DAVENPORT, (Tribune Buildings,) [illegible] JOSEPH TUCKER, Mobile; also, T. B. PETERSON, No. 98 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. [illegible] All letters must be addressed, post-paid, to Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or Box No. 1,224 New-York Post-Office.

CHICHESTER'S DYSPEPSIA SPECIFIC—Is now offered to the public as a sure remedy for that most distressing of ailments, Dyspepsia. Mr. CHICHESTER [illegible] Alderman Hinman, No. [illegible] Atlantic-st., Brooklyn; [illegible] Robert Thomas, corner of Pike and South-sts., New-York; Miss Letitia Fuming, No. 220 Houston-st., New-York; Charles Bennett, No. 10 Watts-st., New-York; John Treaver, No. 42 Vandam-st., New-York; M. O. Eddy, No. 109 Wall-st., New-York; Albert Eaton, No. 119 South-st., New-York; Lawyer Goodman, No. 106 Broadway, New-York; Isaac Taylor, pilot of steamboat Union, at Fulton Ferry; John B. Johnston, No. 44 Furman-st., Brooklyn. Mr. WILLIAM BOOT, sole Agent for New-York. Office No. 109 Wall-st. Price—wholesale, 37½ cents; retail, 50 cents per bottle.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—Eleventh edition, cloth, 345 pages, 75 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction. [illegible] Sold at No. 322 Broadway, and mailed free for $1, by the author, M. LARMONT, Physician and Surgeon, No. [illegible] Reade-st., corner of Broadway, where he cures all those diseases, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and 6 to 9 in the evening, Sundays excepted. Address Box No. [illegible], New-York Post-Office. We concur with the other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Democrat, Day Book and New-Brunswick Times.*

DOCTOR HUNTER—No. 3 Division-st., New-York, can be consulted at his old established office, where he has practised in one branch of medicine for the last twenty-four years, [illegible] Cures moderate, and in all cases a cure guaranteed. Caution—His grand remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, can only be had as above. Price $1. Call and get the *Monitor of Health.* The Doctor in constant attendance; separate rooms, private egress, &c.

DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND.—Price $1, with a book—is just what those want who have contracted certain diseases, namely, a cure at once, and no delay and more exposure. [illegible] Call any hour at No. 60 Canal-st., you will find Dr. Ward attending. Separate rooms for patients. Advice gratis. Female Periodical Pills, and other medicines for female derangements. Price $1. Post-paid letters will receive immediate attention.

DR. CORBETT—No. 10 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one speciality of the profession enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. [illegible] N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William-sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest can take them without fear of discovery. [illegible] Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

A CARD TO THE LADIES.—MRS. MAXWELL, No. 34 Lispenard-st., would inform her patrons and friends that she has opened a house, with superior accommodations, for a private lying-in hospital. Ladies in delicate health, wishing private treatment, can rely on her experience and skill as a midwife and physician.

A PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE—FOURTEENTH EDITION—[illegible] pages, with plates. Price $1. Sold at No. 122 Nassau-st., No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and by the author, JOS. RALPH, M. D., No. 342 Houston-st. Hours of consultation from 8 to 12 o'clock, A. M., and 2 to 8 o'clock, P. M., (Sundays excepted.)

COAL.

PROPOSALS FOR COAL.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Spring Garden Gas Works up to the 15th of March next, [illegible] tons of Pictou Coal, to be delivered at the Gas Works near Fairmount, between the 1st of April and 1st of December, free of wharfage, cartage, &c. Address ABRAHAM MYERS, Engineer of Spring Garden Gas Works, Philadelphia, and endorsed "Proposals for Coal."
FEB. 15, 1855.

COAL—COAL.—A cargo of coal, furnace, egg and stove, will be discharging, from to-day, Feb. 27, and two days after. For sale cheap. Dealers supplied. Apply to LEEDS & POTTER, No. [illegible] 6th-av., between [illegible] and [illegible]-sts.

PEA COAL.—The Pennsylvania Coal Company has a few cargoes of pea coal for sale. Apply at the office, corner of Broadway and Wall-st.

INSURANCE.

ANNUAL STATEMENT of the affairs of THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of NEW-YORK, for the year ending 31st January, 1855:

Net Assets on hand January 31, 1854, per last annual statement .... [illegible]

RECEIPTS FOR THE YEAR.

For premiums and policies .... [illegible]
For interest .... [illegible]
For interest accrued not due, and due not paid .... [illegible]
For annuities .... [illegible]

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid claims by death and additions to same .... [illegible]
Paid surrendered policies .... [illegible]
Paid reduction of premiums .... [illegible]
Paid special deposit to Commissioners of Emigration, and bills payable .... [illegible]
Paid annuities .... [illegible]
Paid Expense Account, including rent, salaries, medical examinations, commissions, postage, exchange, taxes, advertising, &c., &c. .... [illegible]

Total assets .... [illegible]

ASSETS.

Cash on hand and in bank .... [illegible]
Bonds and mortgages .... [illegible]
Fire insurance account .... [illegible]
Deferred Premium account .... [illegible]
Interest accrued not due, and due not paid .... [illegible]
Suspense account, special deposit for taxes .... [illegible]
Due from agents .... [illegible]

Losses unpaid .... [illegible]
Amount at risk 1st Feb., 1854 .... [illegible]
Amount issued in the 12th year .... [illegible]

Deduct forfeited, canceled and expired .... [illegible]
Surrendered .... [illegible]
Dead .... [illegible]

Total at risk 1st Feb. 1855 .... [illegible]

No. of policies running 1st Feb. 1854 .... [illegible]
Issued during the 12th year .... [illegible]

Deduct forfeited, canceled and expired .... [illegible]
Surrendered .... [illegible]
Dead .... [illegible]

Total policies running 1st Feb. 1855 .... [illegible]

Increase in amount at risk for the year .... [illegible]
Increase for the year in policies .... [illegible]
Increase in life policies .... [illegible]
Increase in one year policies .... [illegible]
Increase in irregular policies .... [illegible]

Decrease in seven year policies .... [illegible]

NEW-YORK, Feb. 14, 1855.
I have examined the above statement and find it to be correct.
G. GILL, Actuary.
F. S. WINSTON, President.
ISAAC ABBATT, Secretary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Fred. S. Winston,	Wm. J. Bunker,	Richard Patrick,
Rich'd H. M'Curdy,	John Wadsworth,	Sam'l D. Babcock,
Gouv'r M. Wilkins,	Jonathan Miller,	Rob'n G. Moulton,
John V. L. Pruyn,	Abraham Bininger,	Chas. J. Stedman,
William Betts,	Nathaniel Hayden,	Lycurgus Edgerton,
Isaac G. Pearson,	Joseph Blunt,	Lewis F. Battelle,
William Moore,	John P. Yelverton,	[illegible]
Joseph B. Collins,	Sam'l M. Cornell,	Cephas H. Norton,
Eugene Dutilh,	John M. Stuart,	John P. Treadwell,
John H. Swift,	Hamlin Blake,	Ezra Wheeler,
George R. Clark,	Alfred Edwards,	Wm. H. Popham,
M. H. Grinnell,	Lucius Robinson,	W. Smith Brown,

FRED'K S. WINSTON, President.
Office No. 111 Broadway, New-York.

OFFICE OF THE RELIANCE MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.,
No. 55 Wall-st., New-York, Feb. 26, 1855.

THE UNDERSIGNED—In their Statement to the Public under date of 18th January, representing the Capital to be only impaired to the extent of 25 per cent., based said representation upon losses then known to the Trustees, say $110,000. Since that date additional losses, amounting to nearly one quarter of a million, have been reported, thus more than absorbing the entire Capital of the Company. Under these circumstances the Trustees have determined that the Company go into liquidation, and therefore request all persons having claims against the Company to present the same, and policy holders to cancel their policies.

ARTHUR LEARY,
L. B. WYMAN,
J. H. SMITH,
} Finance Committee.
RICHARD LATHERS, President.
J. H. PINKNEY, Secretary.

STATEMENT OF THE BUSINESS AND CONDITION OF THE MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, January 1, 1855.

Capital Stock .... [illegible]
Reserve of 1854 .... [illegible]
[illegible] during the year .... [illegible]
Interest received during the year .... [illegible]
Annuities received during the year .... [illegible]
Dividends due to Policy-holders and Stockholders .... [illegible]
[illegible] .... [illegible]
Premiums deferred .... [illegible]
Interest accrued .... [illegible]
Office Furniture .... [illegible]

DISBURSEMENTS.

Losses paid .... [illegible]
Expenses, Taxes, Salaries, Commissions, Reinsurance, &c. .... [illegible]
Dividends on Capital .... [illegible]

ASSETS.

Bonds and Mortgages on property in the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn, worth double the amount loaned .... [illegible]
Cash in Bank and on hand .... [illegible]
Premium Loans at 7 per cent. interest .... [illegible]
Agents' Accounts for Premiums in course of collection and transmission .... [illegible]
Deferred Premiums .... [illegible]
Accrued Interest .... [illegible]
Office Furniture .... [illegible]

The Directors have, after reserving the sum of two hundred and twenty-six thousand, two hundred and ninety-nine dollars and five cents, ([illegible]) over and above the Capital of $100,000, declared a Dividend of Interest, of six per cent. on the Scrip for Profits declared January, 1854, payable to the holders thereof on the adjustment of the premiums for the current year.
N. D. MORGAN, President.
C. Y. WEMPLE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Of Brooklyn, No. 140 Atlantic-st., Feb. 7, 1855.

AT AN ELECTION HELD THIS DAY—The following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

John D. Cocks,	Robert H. Berdell,	Joseph Petit,
Cary Dunning,	E. D. Litchfield,	Wm. H. Simonton,
Dennis Perkins,	A. P. Ostrom,	John Fowler,
E. B. Litchfield,	N. P. Perrin,	Levi H. Brigham,
G. A. Jarvis,	R. T. Holmes,	Curtis Noble,
Jas. Van Nostrand,	Henry Suydam, Jr.,	Geo. L. Kent,
J. S. T. Stranahan,	S. L. Husted,	J. S. Whitney,
E. A. Lambert,	Nehemiah Knight,	Jos. W. Greene,
John N. Taylor,	Jarvis Brush,	Seymour Burrell,
Walter S. Griffith,	J. J. Van Nostrand,	William Poole,
Chas. Christmas,	Nathaniel Putnam,	Charles Stanton,
J. A. Davenport,	Edward Bridge,	Wm. W. Wickes,
Ezra Lewis,	C. C. Barnaby,	Samuel Osborne,
S. W. Moore.		

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JOHN D. COCKS, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President for the ensuing year.
HORATIO DOUW, Secretary.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—CHARTERED IN 1824—Office No. 43 Fulton, upper corner of Front-st., Brooklyn, and No. 6 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York.—This Company having their capital invested in the most undoubted securities, and having a large surplus, continue to insure dwelling-houses, stores, and other buildings, furniture, merchandise, vessels in port, and their cargoes, upon as favorable terms as any similar institution.

DIRECTORS:

William Ellsworth,	Theodore Martine,	Phineas T. Barnum,
Robert C. Bell,	John R. Briggs,	Chas. A. Jarvis,
John A. Kennedy,	J. E. Fitzgerald,	Isaac W. Fowler,
Wm. Okell,	N. P. Freeman,	Chas. T. Cromwell,
P. H. Williams,	Solomon Kipp,	John T. Bruce,
H. Quackenbosh,	Andrew Fraser,	Samuel T. Whiting,
Geo. Gilfillan,	J. M. Greenwood,	John C. Smith,

WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President.
WILLIAM F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE CO.—Office No. 68 Wall-st.—This Company, with a cash capital of $250,000, and a large surplus, safely invested, insure against loss or damage by Fire, stocks of merchandise, household furniture, buildings, ships in port and their cargoes, on favorable terms.

DIRECTORS:

Nath'l Richards,	John Steward,	Moses Taylor,
Sam'l F. Mott,	Jas. Colles,	Lyman Denison,
Wm. F. Mott,	Thos. W. Pearsall,	Edwin D. Morgan,
Rufus L. Lord,	Richard Tighe,	Sidney Mason,
Wm. W. Fox,	Peter Cooper,	John Caswell,
Thos. Barron,	Henry Elsworth,	L. S. Suarez,
Aug. H. Ward,	Rob't S. Minturn,	Jon'n Thorne,

NATHANIEL RICHARDS, President.
W. P. PALMER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 61 Wall-st., 4th Month, 24th, 1854. This Company, with a CASH CAPITAL of $200,000, with a surplus of over $100,000, insure against loss or damage by fire, on reasonable terms.

DIRECTORS.

George S. Fox,	C. W. Lawrence,	Rich. F. Carman,
Rich. A. Reading,	Peter S. Titus,	Henry H. Barrow,
Josiah Macy,	T. C. Chardavoyne,	Hull Clarke,
Wm. H. Falls,	Ralph Mead,	Wm. C. White,
Jos. W. Corlies,	Richard Field,	John J. Walker,
John D. Wright,	Th. W. Pearsall,	Chas. H. Marshall,
Abraham Bell,	Ira Hawley,	Wm. H. Macy,

GEO. S. FOX, President.
SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Secretary.

THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
CASH CAPITAL $150,000, WITH A SURPLUS.
OFFICES
No. 28 William-st. and No. 173 Canal-st.
Property generally insured against loss and damage by fire.
RICHARD VARICK, President.
W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

SIXTH-AVENUE RAILROAD—NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.—By City Ordinance the cars are required to stop above the street-crossing going up and below it going down. Passengers are requested to make it convenient to take and leave the cars on these corners by the rear door, to leave them on the side next to the side-walk, and not to jump on or off while they are in motion.
WM. EBBITT, Superintendent.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS.—For all parts of the world, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public and Commissioner for every State in the Union, No. 16 Warren-st., corner of Broadway. N. B.—[illegible]

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD FROM ALBANY.—By the way and in connection with the Hudson River Railroad (from NEW-YORK, for BUFFALO, CLEVELAND, TOLEDO, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, NIAGARA FALLS, SUSPENSION BRIDGE and DETROIT.

EXPRESS TRAIN—From Albany, at 7:30 A. M., arriving at Buffalo at [illegible] P. M.

NEW-YORK MORNING EXPRESS—Leaves Albany at 12 M., in connection with the Hudson River Railroad from New-York at 7 A. M., stopping at Schenectady, Fonda, Little Falls, Utica, Rome, Chittenango, Syracuse, Clyde, Rochester, Batavia, and arriving at Buffalo at 10:30 P. M.

NEW-YORK EVENING EXPRESS—In connection with the Hudson River Railroad from New-York 4:45 P. M., leaves Albany at 11:15 P. M., and arrives at Buffalo at 1:30 A. M., Suspension Bridge at 10:35 A. M., and Niagara Falls at [illegible] A. M.

MAIL TRAIN—Leaves Albany at 8:30 A. M., stopping at all stations.

UTICA ACCOMMODATION TRAIN—Leaves Albany at 2:30 P. M., stopping at all stations, and arrives at Utica at 6 P. M.

PRINCIPAL CONNECTIONS.

At Troy, with Rensselaer and Saratoga, Troy and Boston roads to places North and East.

At Buffalo, with Lake Shore Road and Steamboats for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo and Chicago; Buffalo and Brantford Road, Niagara Falls and Buffalo Road, to Niagara Falls and Suspension Bridge, connecting with the Great Western Railway to Detroit, &c.; also, with steamboats for Detroit and Chicago.

At Suspension Bridge, with Great Western Railway to Windsor, Detroit, Chicago, St. Louis, &c.; also, with railroad to Lewiston, and steamboat line to Toronto, &c., C. W.

At Syracuse, with Oswego and Syracuse Road to Oswego.

At Rome, with Watertown and Rome Road to Cape Vincent, and steamers to Kingston, C. W., and ports on Lake Ontario.

At Schenectady, with road to Saratoga Springs, Whitehall, &c.
C. VIBBARD, General Sup't, Albany.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF WINTER ARRANGEMENT—AMERICAN LAKE SHORE LINE—For TOLEDO, CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND, ST. LOUIS, GALENA, DUBUQUE, MILWAUKEE, SHEBOYGAN, and the West generally; also, SANDUSKY, DAYTON, INDIANAPOLIS, CINCINNATI and FORT WAYNE.—Passengers by this route are not subjected to any expense for transferring themselves or baggage, or the surveillance of Custom-House officers. Five daily trains from Cleveland: First—7:30 A. M., New-York Express, from station of C. C. & C. R. R., for Toledo, Chicago and St. Louis. Second—7:30 A. M., Express Train, from west side of the river, for Sandusky, Dayton, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, and Fort Wayne. Third—2:30 P. M. Mail Train from Station of C. C. & C. R. R., for Toledo, Chicago, and St. Louis. Fourth—4 P. M., Mail Train, from west side of the river, for Sandusky. Fifth—[illegible] P. M. Night Express Train, from Station of C. C. & C. R. R., for Toledo and Chicago. Through tickets can be procured at the principal Railroad Ticket Offices.
E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.
OFFICE OF C. & T. R. R., CLEVELAND, Nov. 20, 1854.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Trains leave Chambers-st. daily, for Albany and Troy.—On and after MONDAY, Jan. 22, 1855, the trains will run as follows: Express Train 7 A. M., connecting with Northern and Western Trains. Mail Train, 9 A. M. Through Way Train, 12 M. Express Train, 4:45 P. M. Accommodation Train, 6 P. M. For Poughkeepsie—Way Freight and Passenger Train, 1 P. M. For Peekskill, 7:15 A. M., 3, 4 and 5:30 P. M. For Tarrytown, at 5 P. M. The Tarrytown, Peekskill and Poughkeepsie Trains stop at all the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher, and 31st-sts. SUNDAY MAIL TRAINS at 9 A. M., from Canal-st. for Albany, stopping at all the Way Stations.
M. L. SYKES, Jr., Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOURTEENTH-ST. STATION.—The Passenger Station at the corner of 14th-st. and 10th-av. will be discontinued on and after the 1st day of March next. By order of the Directors.
M. L. SYKES, Jr., Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—NEW-YORK, SOMERVILLE, EASTON, &c.—WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Nov. 20, 1854. Leave New-York for Easton by steamers Red Jacket and Wyoming, from Pier No. 2 North River, at 8 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M., connecting at Elizabethtown with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 8 A. M., 12 M. and 4 P. M. For Somerville, (Way,) by New-Jersey Railroad only, from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 5 P. M. Returning, leave Phillipsburg (opposite Easton) at 6:15 and 9:30 A. M., and 3 P. M. Somerville (Way Train) at 6:30 A. M.
New-York and Elizabethport—Leave New-York at 8 and 10:40 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M. Leave Elizabethport at 8 and 9:45 A. M., and 1:15 and 5:30 P. M.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Dec. 25, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Buffalo Express, at 7 A. M., for Buffalo. Dunkirk Express, at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk. Mail at 8.15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., via Suffern, for Piermont and intermediate Stations. Newburg Express, at 4 P. M., for Newburg. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Otisville, and intermediate Stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate Stations. On Sunday, only one Express Train, at 5 P. M. These Express Trains connect at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, MONTREAL AND OGDENSBURG.—The only through line to Burlington and St. Albans the same day. Leave by Hudson River Road at 7 A. M., arrive at Troy 12 M., take cars of Troy and Boston Railroad, reach Rutland at 3 P. M., Burlington, 5:40; St. Albans, 7:40, lodge and proceed next morning direct to Montreal and Ogdensburg. Leave at 9 A. M. and 12 M., and Rutland 8:30; lodge, leave at 6 A. M. arrive at Burlington 8:30 leave at 10:45 A. M. for Rouse's Point, Montreal and Ogdensburg.
ISAAC V. BAKER, Supt. T. & B. R. R.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA and the South and West, via Jersey City.—Mail and Express Lines.—Leave New-York at 8 and 10 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare, $3 in 1st, and $2 25 in 2d class; [illegible] at 12 M. $2, stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 and 10 A. M. and 6 P. M.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.—Travelers for CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, KANSAS, and all points West and Southwest, can obtain Through Tickets and all information concerning routes, fare, &c., either by the New-York and Erie Railroad, or New-York Central Railroad, by application at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner Dey-st., to
JOHN F. PORTER, General Agent, or
L. P. DUNTON, Ticket Agent.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD TO PHILADELPHIA—From Pier No. 1 North River. Two lines daily, at 6 A. M. to 2 P. M. Morning line at 6 A. M., by steamboat JOHN POTTER, to South Amboy; thence by cars to way places and Camden; fare $2. Express line at 2 P. M., by JOHN POTTER to Amboy; thence direct to Camden by cars; through in five hours; fare $3. Way Accommodation and Emigrant line at 2 P. M.; fare $1 50. Emigrant line at 4 P. M.; fare $1 75.

FINANCIAL.

SARATOGA AND WASHINGTON RAILROAD COMPANY.—Holders of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company, ($250,000 due 1st January, 1856) who have not heretofore reported their names and residence, are hereby notified that to avail themselves of the benefit of the proceedings on foreclosure of said Mortgage, now in progress, they may address J. PHILLIPS PHENIX, of New-York, giving the number and amount of said Bonds held by them, and their places of residence, or JAMES FORSYTH, of Troy, on or before the 1st day of March next.
Dated Feb. 7, 1855.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, CITY HALL,
BROOKLYN, Jan. 22, 1855.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all persons having claims against the cities of Brooklyn, Williamsburg, and the town of Bushwick, prior to 1855, that they be requested to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, at the office of the subscriber, as soon as practicable.
WM. B. LEWIS, Comptroller.

THE LOAN OF THE CITY OF WHEELING FOR $100,000, originally negotiated with the Messrs. Rothschild, and falling due on the 1st of March next, will be paid, principal and interest, on presentation of the bonds at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company in the City of New-York.
JAMES PAUL, Mayor of Wheeling.

CITY OF ST. LOUIS—MUNICIPAL SIX PER CENT. BONDS.—$50,000 of the 6 per cent. Bonds of the City of St. Louis, issued for the Extension of the Water Works. Interest and principal payable in this City. Bonds maturing in 1883. For sale by
E. W. CLARK, DODGE & CO.,
No. 51 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL U. S. M. S. S. COMPANY, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, Feb. 1, 1855—NOTICE.—The annual election for Directors of this Company will be held at this office on THURSDAY, 1st March next, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.
WM. L. SOULE, Secretary.

PARTIES HOLDING BILLS OR DRAFTS drawn by Drexel, Sather & Church, of San Francisco, Cal., payable at the Ocean Bank of this City, are requested to present the same for payment to
J. T. VAN VLECK & READ, No. 27 Wall-st.

ADVANCES ARE MADE—On shipments of merchandise to Great Britain; also on merchandise warehoused at or on transit to New-York, by
THEODORE DEHON,
No. 16 Wall-st., near Broadway.

$9.500 TO LOAN—On real Estate in this City, in any sum from $1,000 upwards. Apply to
W. H. WOOD, No. 65 Wall-st.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers, can with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body and uniform whiteness. Prices and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.
JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 85 Water-st.

REMOVAL.—The large stock of COMBS, BUTTONS and FANCY GOODS at No. 63 Cedar-st., has been removed to the spacious lofts Nos. 26 and 28 Vesey-st., near Church-st., and the subscribers are now making large additions to their former good stock. They have made arrangements with some of the best manufacturers of Combs and other goods in the United States, for their constant supply, and are receiving, direct from Europe, by every steamer, French and English Goods of the latest styles. They are now prepared to offer you a large assortment of (good) Goods in their line, viz.:
COMBS.—Buffalo and Imitation Buffalo Back Combs; Imitation Shell and Horn Side Combs; English Horn Dressing Combs; Ivory, Neck and Long Combs; Rubber Puff, Side, Neck, Long and Dressing Combs.
BUTTONS.—Steel, Pearl, Gilt, Lasting, Bone, Agate, Metal, Thread, Linen and Horn.
BRUSHES.—Hair, Tooth, Nail, &c.
Linen Thread, Clark's Spool Cotton, Needles, Pins, Hooks and Eyes, Hair Pins, Elastics, Whalebone, Linen and Cotton Tape, Linen and Cotton Bobbin, Stay Binding, Stay Lacing, Boot and Shoe Lacing, Knitting Cotton, Suspenders, Thimbles and Scissors, Porte Monnaies, Bottoniers, French Working Cotton, with a great variety of Fancy Goods for cash.
The undersigned buy their stock for cash, and at the very lowest rates, and sell for a mere commission.
D. M. KNIGHT & CO.,
Nos. 26 and 28 Vesey-st. (up stairs) New-York.
P. S.—Vesey-st. is the first street below the Astor House. Nos. 26 and 28 are a few doors west of Broadway.

FINE AND EXTRA FINE MEATS—Consisting of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this Line are the following:
ATLANTIC, Capt. West. PACIFIC, Capt. Nye.
ADRIATIC, Capt. ——. BALTIC, Capt. Comstock.
These ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first-class cabin, $130; in second do., $75; exclusive use of extra size state-rooms, $325; from Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berths secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Wednesday, Feb. 7 1855	Saturday, Jan. 27 1855
Wednesday, Feb. 21 1855	Saturday, Feb. 10 1855
Wednesday, Mar. 7 1855	Saturday, Feb. 24 1855

For freight or passage apply to
EDW'D K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.
GEORGE H. DRAPER, Havre.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. Shippers please take notice that the ships of this Line cannot carry any goods contraband of war.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.—FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75. FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $120; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

ARABIA, Capt. Judkins;	AMERICA, Capt. Lang;
PERSIA, Capt. Ryrie;	EUROPA, Capt. Shannon;
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott;	CANADA, Capt. Stone;
AFRICA, Capt. Harrison;	NIAGARA, Capt. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; Green on starboard bow; Red on port bow.
CANADA, Stone, leaves Boston .... Wednesday, March 14.
AFRICA, Harrison, leaves Boston .... Wednesday, March 28.
ASIA, Lott, leaves Boston .... Wednesday, April 11.
AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston .... Wednesday, April [illegible]
Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board. The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For Freight or Passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.
There will be no steamships of this line from New-York until further notice.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS.

Rock Light, new,	Emerald Isle, new,	Edward Stanley,
Albion, new,	Cambria, new,	Sheridan, new,
Oriver, new,	Dreadnought, new,	Queen of Clippers, new,
Northampton, new,	Constellation, new,	Queen of Brooklyn, new,
Wm. Tapscott,	Benjamin Adams,	Empire,
Arctic,	Antarctic,	Rappahannock,
Progress,	Andrew Foster,	Charles Buck,
St. Louis,	Galena,	Forest King,
Cambrensis,	Philanthropist,	Richard Morse,
Robena,	Rhinelander,	Glance,
Foresti,	Continent,	Centurion,
Helios,	Central,	Constitution,
Compromise,	New-Hampshire,	F. Z.,
Underwriter,	West Point,	Adriatic.
A. Z.,	Racer,	

THE X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS.

Amazon, new,	Southampton,	Northumberland,
Ocean Queen,	Hendrick Hudson,	Palestine, new,
Devonshire,	Margaret Evans,	American Eagle,

Money remitted to England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, France and Germany. The subscribers continue to remit money in large or small amounts, payable in all the principal cities and towns in any of the above named countries.
TAPSCOTT & CO.,
No. 86 South-st., New-York, or to
WM. TAPSCOTT & CO.,
St. George's Buildings, Liverpool.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA STEAMSHIP LINE, VIA NICARAGUA.—Accessory Transit Company of Nicaragua, Proprietors—500 miles shorter than any other route.—The splendid double-engine steamship STAR OF THE WEST, (2,000 tons burden,) Capt. TURNER, will leave Pier No. 2 North River, at 3 o'clock, P. M. precisely, for PUNTA ARENAS, on MONDAY, March 12, 1855, connecting with the steamship SIERRA NEVADA, (2,000 tons,) over the Nicaragua Transit route, having but twelve miles of land transportation by first-class carriages. Several new and swift iron steamboats have lately been put on River and Lake, which shorten the time on the Transit from Ocean to Ocean. These steamers are unsurpassed in their ventilation and accommodations. For information or passage, apply only to CHARLES MORGAN, Agent, No. 2 Bowling-green. Letter bags made up at the office. Letters 25 cents per half ounce.

FOR THE SOUTH.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-ORLEANS STEAMSHIP COMPANY—FOR NEW-ORLEANS, STOPPING AT HAVANA.—The steamship BLACK WARRIOR, J. D. BULLOCK, Commander, will commence receiving freight on Wednesday, March 7, and sail for the above port on SATURDAY, March 10, at 12 o'clock precisely, from Pier No. 27, foot of Beach-st., North River. Freight for the interior and Mobile consigned to our agents, J. H. CONNOLLY & CO., will be forwarded free of commission. Passengers for Havana must procure passports before leaving port. Bills of lading must be sent in for signing the evening previous to the ship's sailing. For freight or passage, apply to LIVINGSTON, CROCHERON & CO.,
No. 21 Broadway.
N. B.—The CAHAWBA, E. W. SHUFELDT, Commander, will succeed the *Black Warrior,* and sail Monday, March the 26th.

FOR NORFOLK, PETERSBURG AND RICHMOND.—The United States mail steamship ROANOKE, Thos. SKINNER, commander, will leave pier No. 13 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 28, at 3 o'clock, P. M.; will arrive in Norfolk the next afternoon, and Petersburg and Richmond the following morning. From Norfolk, passengers for the South proceed by railroad direct, with through tickets from Weldon to Wilmington, Augusta, &c. Passage and fare to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10; steerage half price. Apply to
LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR PETERSBURG AND NORFOLK.—The steamship ROANOKE, Capt. SKINNER, is now loading at Pier No. 13, North River, for Petersburg and Norfolk, and will leave THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock.
LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 33 Broadway.

BANK NOTICES.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of February, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts .... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie .... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation .... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits .... [illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE in New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn before me, this 26th day of February, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Oct. 17, 1853.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by the MERCHANTS' BANK, of Chautauque County, at Mina, in said County, (an individual bank,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the notes issued by the said Bank will be given up to the said Bank.
D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.
o19, '53-lawlyW

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, July 17, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to PLATT ADAMS, an individual banker, (New-York Stock Bank, Durham, Greene County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up.
jy19, '54-lawlyW D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Sept. 25, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to C. RAHN, an individual banker, (Northern Canal Bank, Washington County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up.
s27, '54-lawlyW D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Nov. 18, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating Notes issued to THE BANK OF THE UNION, in the City of New-York, a Banking Association, must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating Notes issued to the said Bank will be given up.
D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.
n22, '54-lawlyW

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Feb. 20, 1855.—The BANK OF SING SING has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the METROPOLITAN BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of the Bank of the Commonwealth as such agent, agreeably to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.
D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 96 Warren-st., one door from Greenwich. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and 4 to 7 P. M. Interest at the rate of six per cent. allowed on all sums from $1 to $500. The funds of this institution are securely invested in bonds and mortgages in the City of New-York, worth double the amount loaned, and in bonds in this City.
CALEB S. WOODHULL, President.
W. M. PULLEN,
M. D. VAN PELT, } Vice-Presidents.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 12, 1855.

PROCLAMATION—$500 REWARD.—Whereas, JOHN BETTS, a lad aged 12 years, was run over by a horse and sleigh in Broadway, near 21st-st., on Sunday, the 11th inst.; and,
Whereas, The said John Betts has since died in consequence of the injuries then received; and,
Whereas, The person who drove said sleigh is unknown to the authorities, I do by authority vested in me offer a reward of five hundred dollars for the apprehension and conviction of the person who committed said violence,—to be paid on conviction of the offender, on the certificate of the Recorder or District Attorney that such conviction was had upon the testimony of the person or persons claiming said reward; but all claims not presented to the Mayor within twenty days after such conviction will be disregarded.
FERNANDO WOOD,
[L. S.] Mayor.
All papers published in this City will insert the above until March 1, and send their bills to this Office for payment.

BONE MANURE.—The subscriber has constantly on hand a very superior article of pure bone dust, consisting of sawings, filings and ground bone.
Orders received at the Works, [illegible]-st., East River; or at No. 63 Cedar-st., up stairs.
CHRISTIAN SCHWARTZ.

GAS BURNERS, PORTABLE SOCKETS, MERCURY CUPS, &c.—Furnished at the new manufactory No. 41 Greene-st., 5th story, at the lowest prices, by A. & G. W. BRADY.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY against ABRAHAM BROWN and NANCY his wife, SOLOMON KIPP and [illegible] his wife, James [illegible], the Eighth-avenue Bank, Caleb D. Goldsborough, Silas B. Jessup, the City Bank of Brooklyn, [illegible], Alexander Bonnell, Abraham Voorhis, John B. [illegible], George C. Byrne, Gustavus O. Conover, [illegible], the Empire City Bank, Thomas Tileston, President of the Phenix Bank of the City of New-York, the Broadway Bank, Jesse C. Bowne, James H. Van Nostrand, James [illegible], John Titus, Lewis St. John, Ebenezer Cole, John E. Gotts, George C. Robertson, Asahel A. Dennis, the Farmers' Bank of Amsterdam, Garret V. Wheeler, Abraham Barker, Henry Stanton and Harvey B. Wilcox.—Summons for relief.—To the defendant, JAMES BECKETT—Sir: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer on us, at my office, No. 128 Chambers-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiffs will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Dec. 22, 1854.
J. R. FITZGERALD, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 26th day of December, 1854.
J. R. FITZGERALD,
FEB. 5, 1855.—f6-law6wW* Plaintiffs' Attorney.

SUPREME COURT.—RICHARD BAYLEY CRAIG, ROBERT BUNCH and CHARLOTTE A. his wife, and HELEN E. CRAIG, against PHILIP BURROWES and CORNELIA, his wife, Thomas Harrison, and Mary E., his wife, Joseph M. Prendergast, Joseph H. [illegible], Abeonia, August Belmont, Francis B. Parker, James Van Nostrand, President of the Merchants' Exchange Bank in the City of New-York, William Mennies, John McMurray, Henry Hilton, John Harrison and Elizabeth B. Collins, Beatrix, &c.—Summons for Relief—(Com. not served.)—To the above named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the Office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 133 Nassau-st., in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Feb. 21, 1855.
T. JAMES GLOVER, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
The complaint above mentioned was filed in the office of said Clerk on the 23d day of February, 1855.
f26-law6wW* T. JAMES GLOVER, Pl'ffs' Atty.

SUPREME COURT.—Westchester County.—WILLIAM F. THORN against WILLIAM CRUSSELL and MARY L., his wife, PETER HOLM and MARGARET, his wife.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendant, WILLIAM CRUSSELL: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Westchester, on the 26th of August, 1854, at the village of White Plains in said County, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 160 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Aug. 27, 1854.
a12-law6wW* A. C. THORP, Jr., Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT—City and County of New-York.—CATHARINE A. HOWERS against ELISHA B. TANNER, JOSEPHINE WRIGHT, SAMUEL F. TOWNSEND and THOMAS J. G. BLUMENSCHEIN.—Summons for Relief.—(Com. not served.)—To ELISHA B. TANNER: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, on the [illegible] day of February, 1855, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 20 Wall-st., Jauncey-court, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Feb. 13, 1855. BIRDSEYE & SOMMERS,
f16-law6wW* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT—City and County of New-York, ss.—ABBIE J. CROCKER, plaintiff, against HENRY B. CROCKER, defendant.—(Com. not ser.)—To the above named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, and serve a copy of your answer on the subscriber at his office, No. 23 Chambers-st., New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Feb. 21, 1855.
SAMUEL M. SMUCKER, Attorney for Plaintiff,
f21-law6wW* No. 23 Chambers-st.

NEW-YORK SUPERIOR COURT.—ELIAS DESBROSSES HUNTER against ERASTUS DAVISON and CAROLINE his wife, JOHN WALKER, DANIEL WALKER, and JOHN ROBINSON.—To the defendant CAROLINE DAVISON: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of the City of New-York, at the City Hall of the City of New-York, on the 25th day of January, 1855, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Feb. 23, 1855. KNOX & MASON,
f26-law6wW* Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 20 Nassau-st.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CORNELIUS EAGLES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of EDWARDS & MAN, No. 64 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of April next.—Dated New-York, Oct. 23, 1854.
WILLIAM Y. BRADY,
o25-law6mW* WALTER C. QUINBY, } Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HANNAH BOYLE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of CHAS. P. HART, No. 61 William-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of March next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 19, 1854. PETER McLAUGHLIN,
s20-law6mW* Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against HYATT F. BETTS, late of the city of Williamsburg, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. [illegible] [illegible]-st., in the city of Williamsburg, on or before the 10th day of April next.—Dated Oct. 6, 1854.
o11-law6mW* ADRIANNA BETTS, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against DAVID STANFORD, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at No. 229 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of June next.—Dated Nov. 28, 1854.
DAVID E. STANFORD,
CAROLINE S. BROWN, } Executors.
ELIHA STANFORD.
n29-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN C. RYAN, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. [illegible] Pierrepont-st., in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 20th day of June next.—Dated Dec. 19, 1854.
d20-law6mW* EVELINE RYAN, Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT D. WEEKS, late of the City of New-York, banker, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 16 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 7th day of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 2, 1855.
j3-law6mW* JOHN A. WEEKS,
Executor &c., of Robert D. Weeks, deceased.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES SHELTON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. [illegible] Bowery, in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of March next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 26, 1854.
CLAUDIO S. GRAFFULLA,
s27-law6mW* Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE W. GILLETT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of Wetmore & Bowne, Esqs., No. 61 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 13th day of July next.—Dated, New-York, the 9th day of January, 1855.
WILLIAM A. HALSEY, Administrator.
j10-law6mW* ELIZA P. GILLETT, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH SMALLEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the residence of AUGUSTUS SMALLEY, No. 37 Lafayette-place, in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 9, 1855. ROSANNA SMALLEY,
j10-law6mW* Administratrix.

COPARTNERSHIP.

OFFICE No. 2 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK,
Feb. 12, 1855.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have formed a copartnership under the name and firm of MEIGS & GREENLEAF, for the transaction of a General Stock Commission Business. They will make purchases and sales on Commission only, and will use their best efforts to promote the interests of their patrons. Any orders entrusted to them will be executed with promptness and fidelity. Possessing all necessary facilities for the negotiation of Stock securities, and confident in their ability to give satisfaction, they respectfully solicit a share of public patronage.
CHAS. A. MEIGS, Late Cashier Am. Ex. Bank.
A. W. GREENLEAF, Late of No. 2 Wall-st.
REFERENCES.—American Exchange Bank, Merchants' Bank, Bank of the Republic, Metropolitan Bank.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the style and firm of CONNOLLY & ADAMS, for the purpose of conducting a Tobacco Commission Business at No. 41 Front-st.
JAMES A. CONNOLLY,
New-York, Feb. 15, 1855. ROBERT M. ADAMS.
Mr. INNES C. ADAMS, lately of the firm of Moore, Patterson, Adams & Co., will be happy to see his old friends at the store of Connolly & Adams, No. 41 Front-st.

DISSOLUTION—NOTICE.—The late firm of W. A. BROWN & CO., consisting of WM. A. BROWN and D. S. BROWN, was dissolved on the 12th of October, 1854. The business will be continued by the subscriber, on his own account, at No. 177 South-st. He alone is authorized to collect all debts due the late firm, and will pay all its indebtedness.
WILLIAM A. BROWN.

MARTIN J. CONWAY, ATTORNEY AT LAW AND GENERAL LAND AGENT, Leavenworth, Kansas Territory.—Any business entrusted to his care will be attended to with fidelity and dispatch. He is prepared to make purchases of town lots and land claims, in any part of the Territory. [illegible] Persons in any part of the country, desiring reliable information with reference to the character of the Territory, or any particular locality, the opportunities for investments, employments, &c., can procure the same by communicating as above, enclosing one dollar [illegible]
REFERENCES.—Hon. A. H. Reeder, Governor of Kansas, and Anthony J. Bleecker, Esq., No. 7 Broad-st., New-York.

New-York Daily Times.

GENERAL NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

The Senatorial Election—Adjournment of the Legislature.

HARRISBURG, Tuesday, Feb. 27.

The two Houses met in Joint Convention this morning, and resumed balloting for United States Senator with the following result: SIMON CAMERON, 55; BUCKALEW, 23; Scattering, 32. No choice. The above shows a slight falling off among CAMERON's friends—he having had 59 votes at the previous trial.

Second balloting: CAMERON, 54; BUCKALEW, 23; balance, scattering. Third balloting: CAMERON, 53; BUCKALEW, 23. A motion to adjourn till to-morrow at 11 o'clock, was lost—63 to 66. A motion to adjourn to the first Tuesday in October next, was agreed to—Yeas 66, Nays 63.

The action of the Convention is virtually an indefinite postponement, and gives Governor POLLOCK the power of appointing a Senator to act until an election by the next Legislature.

Democratic Mass Meeting.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Tuesday, Feb. 27.

The Democratic Mass Meeting took place in this city to-day. A procession four deep and extending half a mile, was formed and marched to the City Hall, which was soon filled to overflowing, and many were unable to gain admittance. Ex-Governor STEELE presided. Speeches were made denouncing the Know-Nothing principles as ungenerous and unconstitutional, and the design of their promulgation was solely for the aggrandizement of an unscrupulous party; selfish ambition being the basis and incentive to action.

The nomination of RALPH METCALF for Governor was spoken of derisively, and the most confident predictions were made of the success of the Democratic party at the coming election. Great enthusiasm prevailed. Afternoon and evening meetings were held, the latter to a late hour.

Fires in Cleveland and Massillon.

CLEVELAND, Tuesday, Feb. 27.

Messrs. PRATT & WILSON's rendering-house was burned this morning. It is supposed to have been set on fire by an incendiary. Loss, $5,000; insurance, $2,500.

The Cross Keys Hotel at Massillon was also on fire this morning. Loss between three and four thousand dollars, which is fully covered by insurance in the Columbus Mutual and Portage Insurance Companies.

Fire.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Feb. 27.

A fire broke out last night at the corner of Van Buren and Wells-streets, which consumed the furniture factory of FERRIS & BOYD, together with one or two small buildings. Loss about $25,000, partially insured.

The weather continues cold, 1° above this morning. All the Railroads clear.

Steamboat Explosion—Loss of Life—Fire.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Feb. 27.

The steamboat *Thomas McDaniel* exploded her whole six boilers yesterday, below this City, killing seven persons and injuring others. Two vessels in tow of the *McDaniel* were somewhat damaged. The boat is a complete wreck.

A large fire occurred at Vicksburg last night. Loss $30,000. No business houses suffered by the conflagration.

Heavy Failure.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Feb. 27.

The *Crescent City* is below, with Havana dates to the 24th. News unimportant.

S. O. NELSON & Co., cotton factors, have suspended. Liabilities $650,000 or $750,000. Their assets will probably more than cover the amount.

The Weather in the South.

COLUMBIA, (S. C.) Monday, Feb. 27.

The weather in this locality is very cold, and we were yesterday visited with a snow-storm.

New-Orleans papers of Thursday last are to hand, but they contain nothing worth telegraphing.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Feb. 27.

The Money Market is easy; Stocks are dull; Reading 37¾, Morris Canal 15, Long Island Railroad 17, Pennsylvania Railroad 45½, Pennsylvania State Fives 89.

Arrival of the Southern Mail.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Feb. 26.

The Southern Mail as late as due has arrived here with New-Orleans papers of Wednesday, but they contain nothing of interest.

Arrival of the Southerner at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Feb. 27.

The U. S. Mail steamer *Southerner* arrived here at 6 o'clock this morning.

NEW-YORK CITY.

THE PUGILISTS' ENCOUNTER.

Wm. Poole out of Danger—Turner Committed to the Tombs.

The recent pugilistic encounter at Stanwix Hall is still the topic of conversation. The wound in Mr. POOLE's leg is rapidly healing up, and the attending physicians are of opinion that he is out of danger, and will recover in the course of a few weeks. Yesterday morning CORNELIUS LINN was arrested by Captain TURNBULL, charged with being concerned with LOU. BAKER and others, in the attempt to murder POOLE. The defendant was brought before Judge BRENNAN, and gave bonds in the sum of $1,000 to answer for trial at the Court of General Sessions. JIM TURNER has been sheltered in JOHN LYNG's residence, in Canal-street. A guard of police officers was placed around the house to prevent his escape. We are informed that the Police Justice issued a *commitment for the confinement of Turner in the City Prison on Sunday last*, but it appears the culprit failed to reach that place. He was, however, taken to the Tombs last evening, and locked up to await a further hearing.

Ingenuity has been exhausted by the Police authorities, who have been searching for LOUIS BAKER, and he is still at large.

LETTER FROM THOMAS HYER.

By a typographical mistake yesterday, the name of HYER was printed in the letter of JOHN MORRISSEY, instead of HYLER, as written. We have received the following letter:

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

DEAR SIR: By a letter in your paper of yesterday, I am mentioned as living in the house where the disturbance occurred, in which Mr. POOLE and LOZIER were nearly murdered, and as having requested JOHN MORRISSEY to accompany me to my rooms. As this statement is utterly untrue, please correct it.

I do not live at or near the place; I was home at the time of the occurrence, and knew nothing of it until the next day. In conclusion, permit me to add that I am anxious to avoid all difficulty, and have submitted to many indignities to prevent trouble; it is but a short time since that I was assaulted with murderous weapons by the same parties, without the slightest provocation on my part, and barely escaped with life, after exercising more forbearance than most men under similar circumstances. Respectfully, THOMAS HYER.

General Sam Houston on Texas.

Last evening, at the Academy of Music, Gen. SAM HOUSTON delivered a lecture before the Mercantile Library Association, on the subject of Texas. The stage, private boxes, parquette, dress circle and two lower tiers of the capacious Opera-House, were densely crowded with a select and appreciative audience. There could not have been less than 2,500 people present, a goodly share of whom were ladies.

At 8 o'clock the President of the Association introduced the distinguished lecturer, who was greeted with enthusiastic and protracted cheering. The enthusiasm subsiding, the honorable Senator began with an apology for the very desultory manner in which he should have to present the subject upon which he was to address them. He had lectured recently several times, and was besides not entirely recovered from the fatigue of his journey hither. The subject, however, was one with which he was happily familiar, and if in the limited time permitted him he could not say all he wished to, he could touch, at least, upon the more suggestive parts of the history of Texas, leaving the interstices for them to fill up from their own familiarity with the details of the subjects embraced in review. A hurried glance the speaker first took of the earliest condition of that portion of country now designated as Texas—its first settlement by AUSTIN, and the transfer by the same, of the extensive territory to the Mexican Government. He then showed the oppressions to which the inhabitants were subjected—the despotic rule that was exercised over them—tracing with distinct minuteness the gradually increasing spirit of serfdom till it culminated in resistance. From this point the lecturer dated the rise of Texas. This, he said—when Texas raised her arm to resist anarchy—was the culminating point in the history of Texas. But she had mighty difficulties to surmount—she had no martialed arms—no powerful foreign allies—her own might and unaided efforts were her dependence and bulwark. They united to fight for the rights they deemed indefeasible. They united to stand by the Constitution of 1824. But this was but the beginning. With resistance in their wills, and still desirous to work out their end with as little of the calamities of civil war as possible, matters worked on, the Texans all the while hoping better things, and occasional partial efforts being made toward peaceful compromise, till the Convention in Washington in 1836, at which were present fifty-six Representatives to consult and devise a new Government, or concessions from the old, under which they could enjoy undisputed their inherent and inalienable rights. While this Convention was in session, an attack, as unexpected as it was inhuman, was made by SANTA ANNA upon Alamo. This was the signal of a general resistance. The spirit of the Texans was roused—they met—they resolved. Volunteers from the North hurried to take up arms in their defence. The attack on Alamo was on the 2d of March. On the 7th independence was declared; on the 16th an army of three hundred and seventy-four were gathered at Gonzales. This was a small force,—small indeed when their condition and equipments are considered. There was not a single piece of artillery in Texas. They sent for arms and ammunition, as it was this was the Texan defence. By additions, however, the number swelled to six hundred and thirty-two. The lecturer recited the particulars of the attack on Alamo, its results are well known, he said, to every reader of the Texan struggle. The FANNING massacre was next referred to. This, he stated, following upon the heels of the Alamo butchery, spread consternation far and wide. The strong will of the Texans was almost bent—their arms nearly palsied. To add to the general calamity, a report prevailed that a band of Indians were in the western section of Texas, madly butchering women and children. Nothing but intense love of liberty, and earnest purpose to sacrifice fortune and life in the sacred cause, served to keep at this time the little Texan band together. The lecturer here entered upon a lengthy recital of the counter-movements and skirmishes of the Mexican and Texan forces. Incidental allusion meanwhile was made to the introduction of liquor in the hostile camps, which the honorable Temperance advocate took occasion to state was a more powerful foe than cavalry or cannon. A lengthy and graphic picture was drawn of the destruction of Harrisburg by SANTA ANNA, and the rapid march of the Texans in pursuit of the incendiary foe. In their hurry no repose was allowed them—numbers fell exhausted on the march. They at length came up with their enemy, and following was the battle of St. Jacinto. This battle was most minutely described, and in the description elicited most earnest attention. The bridge, six miles below, had been cut down—on three sides were tide-water—thus cutting off retreat in any direction. Here, thus hedged in, was fought the grand battle of the Texan revolution. Alamo was the war-cry—triumph or death was to be the issue. In this struggle, the Mexicans lost 1,400 men, and the Texans only two, and four wounded. The immediate subsequent capture of SANTA ANNA was referred to, and the stipulations given, into which, a prisoner, he was forced to enter. The lecturer spoke of the treatment tendered General SANTA ANNA while prisoner; he had no claims to mercy, but he had powerful friends, and by retaining him the foe were kept in abeyance. Again Texas, he said, had unfortunately got a bad character, and by her humanity towards the captured General, sought to wipe out some of the stains upon her character, and commend herself to the good opinion of Christendom. Speaking of this subject, he said he would say a word further. Texas did not entirely deserve the character she bore. She was reputed the Botany Bay for rascals of the United States. If villany there was, to these rascals then very much of it should be attributed. Texas, furthermore, the lecturer said, was anxious at the time referred to, to establish a good character with the United States, for she then cherished the idea of becoming joined in confederacy with the mighty Republic of the North. The lecturer then spoke at some length of Texas as an independent nation, and in conclusion referred to her as annexed to the United States. She annexed herself, he said, not to the North or to the South, but to the Union—the whole Union. She had not regretted her annexation, nor did he think she ever would.

The lecturer upon closing was warmly applauded. Three cheers were given for the Hero of Texas, and the immense assemblage dispersed.

Accident on the Hudson River Railroad.

Yesterday morning Coroner HILTON concluded an inquest at No. 27 Barrow-street, in relation to the fatal accident which recently befell SAMUEL S. SLINGERLAND on the Hudson River Railroad, near Forty-second-street. The Jury rendered the following verdict:

That the deceased, SAMUEL S. SLINGERLAND, came to his death by accidentally coming in collision with a train of cars on the Hudson River Railroad. Further, the Jury strongly condemn the practice of running steam engines through the thickly populated part of the City, and respectfully call the attention of the Common Council to the consideration of the same.

Burglary at an Asylum.

Yesterday morning, about 5 o'clock, a man named PETER COSTELLO was arrested by the Twenty-second Ward Police, charged with breaking into the Colored Orphan Asylum. The Superintendent found the accused in bed in the Asylum, grossly intoxicated, and it being thought that he had not come to steal, but only made a mistake respecting his lodgings, he was discharged by Justice CONNOLLY, at the Fourth District Police Court.

☞ A woman whose name was not given, was found dead on the sidewalk of Thirty-seventh-street, near Ninth-avenue, on Monday evening. Her body was taken to her late residence, No. 540 Eighth-avenue, by the police of the Twentieth Ward.

☞ MONTGOMERY's Hotel, Nos. 15 and 17 Beekman-street, has been greatly enlarged and much improved in its "fitting up." A grand "opening" was held there a few evenings since, in which the boarders of the house and a number of invited guests participated.

☞ The anniversary of St. David's Benevolent Society will take place at the Florence Hotel to-morrow evening. A lecture will be delivered before the Society in the Welsh Church in Eleventh-street this evening.

☞ JOSEPH HOLLAND was killed yesterday on board of the schooner *Martha Washington*, by the jibboom striking him near the temple. An inquest was held by Coroner O'DONNELL, and a verdict rendered accordingly.

[Advertisement.]

☞ GALEN acknowledges that purgation is the principal reliance as a means of cure. Dr. HAMILTON says the time is not very remote when it will be the only means used for restoring diseased bodies to health. The most innocent and reliable purgative known is the

PILLS OF DR. BRANDRETH,

which have now in this City a reputation of twenty years, and are still progressing in popular favor.

By the use of BRANDRETH's pills the blood is gradually purified, and becomes [illegible] to its free course, and thus the body is restored to perfect health and usefulness. The idea of two spirits—the one good and the other evil—having power over man, is thus given a corporeal application; and what is better, we know how to assist the good principle—the blood—to conquer the bad humors and thus produce health and cheerfulness, where before there was nothing but sadness and despair.

In 1835 the sale of these Pills were	96,000
In 1836	150,000
In 1837	190,000
In 1838	250,000
In 1839	375,000
In 1840	390,000
In 1841	400,000
In 1842	430,000
In 1843	485,000
In 1844	600,000
In 1845	750,000
In 1846	800,000
In 1847	820,000
In 1848	860,000
In 1849	870,000
In 1850	889,000
In 1851	960,000
In 1852	1,240,000
In 1853	1,450,000
In 1854 to January, 1855	1,760,000

Brandreth's Pills are sold at 25 cents per box, at No. 274 Bowery, No. 241 Hudson-street; and at the principal office, No. 43 Canal-street,—Brandreth Building—and at 40,000 stores in this Union.

[Advertisement.]

WET GOODS! WET GOODS! WET GOODS!—Choice lots of rich shawls, black and brocade silks, Scotch ginghams, muslin curtains and drapery, damask linen table diapers and cloths, linen napkins, doylies and toweling, English and domestic long cloths, Marseilles quilts and counterpanes from the fire of WARNER & LOOP in Barclay-street, is offered in lots to suit purchasers at CHAS. HEARD & Co.'s, No. 301 Grand-street, the whole being sold at auction at the instance of the Fire Insurance Company, and bought by us, we are prepared to offer unheard of bargains in each and all of the above goods. For full particulars inquire at CHARLES HEARD & Co.'s, No. 301 Grand-street. Goods sent as usual to all parts of the City and suburbs, gratis.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS—WEAKNESS AND DEBILITY.—This truly extraordinary remedy is so invigorating that a few doses will immediately renovate the system, imparting, as it were, new life, strength and energy to those suffering from declining health. Sold at the manufactories, No. 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and No. 244 Strand, London, and by all druggists, at 25 cts., 62½ cts. and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

A CARD.—The subscriber will receive new pupils this day for instruction in penmanship and book-keeping. Terms reduced one-half, viz.: $5 for writing, and $12 50 for a thorough course of book-keeping. Ladies' writing class at 10½ o'clock, daily. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, No. 362 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ "Uncle Tom's Cabin" this evening, and the famous moral play of "The Drunkard" this afternoon, at Barnum's Museum—for to-day only—a special and extraordinary intellectual feast.

NEW-JERSEY.

Jersey City Common Council.

An adjourned meeting of the Jersey City Common Council was held at the Lyceum last evening, Alderman TYRREL in the Chair. A communication was received from SNEDDEN & HENRETTA, proprietors of the Passaic Saloon, stating that they had paid $90 of the $140 which they were fined for selling liquor without a license, and asking to be discharged from the payment of the balance on the ground that their business has been destroyed, and they are unable to pay the remainder. Their communication was laid upon the table. Some little business further was done when the Board adjourned, having been in session eight minutes.

Grand Coup Contemplated by the Emperor Napoleon.

We find the following in the New-Orleans *Picayune* of Feb. 21:

We give the following extraordinary intelligence to our readers. We are not permitted to name our authority. It will suffice to say that by the last mails a letter was received from Paris by an individual in this city. We have been permitted to publish a translation of a portion of this correspondence.

"The Emperor has foreseen all the calamities and reverses of Sebastopol ever since the allied army sat down before the city. St. ARNAUD was a trooper (*pandour*)—he might have taken the place by a charge of cavalry at the first outset, but failing that, a siege became necessary. Neither RAGLAN nor CANROBERT were equal to their position, and LOUIS NAPOLEON knew it. He did not want Sebastopol to be taken this Winter. He knew that short of a butchery, of which the history of war affords no parallel, the place could not be carried. He determined that Sebastopol should subserve a mighty political purpose.

For this, he has been delaying supplies while he has concentrated his forces in France. An overwhelming army is gathering on the Prussian frontier. At Marseilles, Toulon and Algiers, a flotilla, to be reinforced by English vessels, will be ready to sail with seventy thousand men on March 15. On the arrival of this armada in the Crimea, the Emperor will leave Paris, and appear in person before Sebastopol. A *coup de main*, upon a gigantic scale, will be attempted. Sebastopol will fall. The elated army, flushed with the feat, will sweep over the Crimea and occupy the Isthmus of Perekop. After a campaign which will endure a fortnight, LOUIS NAPOLEON will return to Paris, where the suddenness of his departure and the promptness of his return will find all conspiracies unprepared for development, and where the glory of his victory will scatter all further treason to the winds.

Such is the campaign contemplated by LOUIS NAPOLEON. Be assured that if Providence does not interfere, it will take place as I have said. Collaterally with the departure of the Emperor for the East, the French Army on the Prussian frontier will operate upon Rhenish Prussia. A note will be sent to the King of Prussia, demanding free passage for the French troops through his dominions, which, if refused, will advance to the Rhine."

If the above prove to be correct, LOUIS NAPOLEON has out-played the whole world. We have only been creating a monster in Sebastopol, we have been endowing it with terrors, so as to appreciate the feat in contemplation by the astute Emperor, of achieving a great Russian victory where his uncle encountered his most disastrous defeat.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Monday, Feb. 19, at the Church of St. Vincent De Paul, by Right Rev. Lafont, JOSEPH L. GILBERT, of Massachusetts, to CAROLINE, daughter of Lucian Etchebery, of New-York.

In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 27, by Rev. J. Thompson, WM. J. PRATT to Miss JANE PATERSON, both of this City.

In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Feb. 27, in the Church of the Holy Trinity, by Rev. Mr. Lewis, Mr. ALBERT WEBER, of New-York, to Miss MARTHA, daughter of George Woodward, Esq., of Port Chester.

DIED.

In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 27, ROBERT H. OSGOOD, aged 64 years.

The relatives and friends, and those of his sons, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday, March 1, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the Church of the Messiah, (Rev. Dr. Osgood's,) without further invitation.

☞ Salem, Mass., papers will please copy.

In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 27, very suddenly, at Tammany Hall, DANIEL L. JONES, Esq., aged 43 years.

His funeral will take place on Thursday, March 1, at 1 o'clock P. M.

His friends, and the members of the St. David's Society, are respectfully invited to attend.

In this City, on Monday, Feb. 26, Mr. JOSEPH F. WRIGHT, formerly of Manchester, Eng., in the [illegible] year of his age.

His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. [illegible] Beach-st., on Wednesday, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

In this City, suddenly, on Monday, Feb. 26, Mr. LAWRENCE McDERMUT, in the 7[illegible] year of his age.

His friends and those of his family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Wednesday, at 1½ o'clock P. M., from the residence of his son-in-law, Noah Worrall, No. [illegible] Beach-st., without further notice.

In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 27, THOMAS P. CUSACK, aged 26 years and 7 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of his father, Peter Cusack, and also the members of the Exempt Firemen's Association, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. [illegible] West [illegible]th-st., near the 11th-av., on Thursday, March 1, at 1 o'clock P. M.

In this City, on Monday, Feb. 26, WILLIAM F. DANA, aged [illegible] years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation, from his late residence, [illegible]th-st. and 10th-av.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

In this City, on Monday evening, Feb. 26, of consumption, Mrs. MARY ANN SAUL, deeply and deservedly regretted.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 7 Varick-place, between Houston and Bleecker-sts., on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, when her remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery, for interment.

In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 27, of erysipelas, Mrs. MARY S. GRISWOLD, aged [illegible] years, 5 months and 2 days.

The body will be taken to Roxbury, Mass., for interment.

In this City, on Monday, Feb. 26, WILLIAM HYSLOP, M. D., in the [illegible] year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 22 East Broadway.

In this City, on Tuesday evening, Feb. 27, at his residence, No. [illegible] 4th-st., HENRY PIERREPONT EDWARDS, Judge of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, aged [illegible].

In Brooklyn, L. I., on Sunday, Feb. 25, Miss MARY ANN [illegible], aged [illegible] years and 11 months.

Her remains were taken to Cooperstown, Otsego Co., N. Y., for interment.

In Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, Feb. 27, LYDIA M., only daughter of M. F. and Lydia A. Gale, aged 1 year and 9 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from No. 358 Pacific-st.

In this City, on Monday, Feb. 26, MARY LOUISE, only daughter of Albert and Catharine Jane Smith, aged 9 months and 14 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 116 West 28th-st., on Wednesday afternoon, 28th inst., at 2 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

In this City, on Sunday night, Feb. 25, after a short illness, MARIA THERESA, wife of Asher B. Morgan, in the 29th year of her age.

Her friends, and those of her father, Joseph N. Barnes, and of her brother-in-law, A. Oakey Hall, are invited to attend the funeral, at her late residence, No. 37 West 33d-st., on Wednesday, the 28th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

In this City, on Monday, at 12½ o'clock P. M., FANNY, wife of Philo Smith, aged 28 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, at 11 o'clock A. M., from her late residence, No. 10 Lamartine-place. Her remains will be taken to Southport, for interment.

☞ Norwalk and Bridgeport papers please copy.

At Newark, N. J., on Friday, Feb. 23, at the residence of his grandfather, Rev. A. D. Eddy, D. D., JOHN FRANCIS, only child of William and Mary Bruce, aged 2 years and 1 month.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, the 28th, at 12 o'clock, from the residence of Rev. A. D. Eddy, D. D., No. 10 Park Church place.

At Gravesend, L. I., on Monday morning, Feb. 26, at the residence of his grandfather, James Cole, Esq., JAMES HENRY, eldest son of Henry B. and Mary L. Conklin, aged 4 years, 3 months and 11 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the above named place.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets See Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....FEB. 27.

$500	Virginia 6s	95¾	200	Erie Railroad	45½
1,000	Indiana State 5s	80½	500	do	45½
2,000	Missouri 6s	93	250	do b3	45½
5,000	do	92¾	100	do b10	45½
7,000	do b15	93	200	do s60	45½
5,000	do	92¾	200	do b60	46
2,000	Louisiana 6s	86	150	do s3	45½
12,000	Ill. Interest Stock	68	5	Chicago & Rock Isl. R.R.	88
3,000	Erie Con. Bds. '71.c	79½	100	Harlem Railroad	32
1,000	Hud. Riv. 3d Mg. Bs.	74	200	do	31½
3,500	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds.	73½	400	do	31½
19,500	do	73½	50	do b30	32
5,000	do b3	73½	700	Reading Railroad b3	76½
1,000	Ill. Cen. R.F'd Bs b3	69	100	do s3	75
500	N. Y. Cen. R. Bds.	87½	55	do	75½
6,000	do	86	100	do s60	75
20	Del. & Hud. Canal Co.	114½	50	do	75
10	Mer. Exchange Bk.	100½	200	do b10	75½
50	Bank State N. York	104	100	do b60	76
150	Canton Co.	22½	100	do b30	76½
850	Nicaragua Transit Co.	16	100	do b30	76
100	do b60	16	15	do	75½
100	do	16	10	Panama Railroad	109
100	do b10	16	31	do	108
250	Pennsylvania Coal Co.	106	37	do	107½
100	Cumberland Coal Co.	34	200	do	107
900	do b60	34	75	Clev. & Toledo R. R.	69½
450	do	34	11	Clev. C. & Cin. R. R.	105
300	do	34	96	Gal. & Chi. R. Rs. s3	85½
550	do	34½	16	do	86
5	New-York Cen. R. R.	86			

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board, the following sales of Stocks and Bonds were made at auction, by SIMEON DRAPER:

$14,000	Michigan Southern R. R. 7s....Int. added	73
14,000	Cleve. and Pittsburg R.R. Incomes. Int. ad.	56½
100	shares East River Bank	50
19	shares Third-avenue Railroad	29½
15	shares Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Co.	82
1 66-100	shares Michigan Central Railroad	76½

Messrs. ADRIAN H. MULLER & Co. will hold their regular semi-weekly auction sale of Stocks and Bonds to-morrow, Wednesday, 28th inst., at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. Included in the list of valuable securities to be offered will be found $100,000 State of Pennsylvania 5 ℔ cent Bonds, to be sold to the highest bidder.

SECOND BOARD.

$5,500	Louisiana 6s	86	400	[illegible] b'd Coal Co. b3	34½
7,500	Ind. State 5s	80½	100	do	34½
2,000	Virginia 6s	95½	25	Stonington Railroad	50
12,000	Pan. Bds. 2d issue	107	17	Erie Railroad	45½
1,000	Ill. Cen. R. R.	73½	50	do s10	45½
5,000	N.Y.Cen.R.R. Bds.	86	50	Panama Railroad.b60	107½
1,500	N. Y. Central 7s	90½	100	Illinois Cen. R. R. b3	90
2,000	N. J. Cen. R. R. Bds	91½	50	Cleve. & Tol. R. R. b3	69½
5,000	Hud. Riv. 2d M. B.	74	100	Harlem Railroad s60	31½
20	Merch. Exch. Bank	100½	400	Reading Railroad b60	76½
25	Ohio Life & Trust Co.	95½	300	do	75½
50	do b60	95	500	do b30	76
40	Canton Company	23½	100	do	76
150	Nicar'a Tran. Co. s3	16½			

TUESDAY, Feb. 27—P. M.

There was not much additional business done this forenoon in Foreign Exchange for the Boston steamer. The mail closed at 1½ P. M. Sterling bills were ⅛@¼ ℔ cent. easier, except for the drawings of the standard regular Bankers, and these were freely offered at 109¾. The Gold remittance by this opportunity amounts to $550,000, in bars, by express from this City. The Bank Statement had little or no influence on the Money market. Call loans are readily negotiated at 6@7 ℔ cent.—the Stock-houses and Bill-brokers of established credit being supplied at the inside figure. Short paper is not over abundant, and prime names find currency at 6@7 ℔ cent., 30 to 60 days, and 7@8 ℔ cent., 90 days to 4 months. The general aspect of Money affairs for the next few weeks is not unfavorable. How it will be with the later Spring payments, it is yet too early to judge. The new engagements making in the mercantile and shipping trade are not large, and the amount of sixty-day acceptances from the South and West offering for discount, less than usual at this season of the year.

The business at the Stock Exchange to-day was limited. The sales, on the Bond list about $107,000, and the contracts in Shares not equal to the ordinary average. Prices were 1 ℔ cent. lower on Illinois Central Mortgages and Cumberland Coal; ½ ℔ cent. on Erie shares, and steady on New-York Central. An advance of ½ was had on Reading, which closed at 76 ℔ cent. Panama Securities fell to 107, a decline of 3 ℔ cent. from yesterday, and 6 ℔ cent. from the top rate of Saturday. A morning paper replies "on official authority" to our suggestions of Monday morning, in regard to the prospective increase of the debt and stock of the Company to $9,000,000, that:

"The Road is finished, and has cost a little less than $6,000,000. The business of the road may require some additional expenditures for buildings, &c., but in no event is it anticipated will the amount exceed $1,000,000. The act to enable them to issue $2,000,000 in Stock or convertible Bonds, was applied for as a precautionary measure, but the Company's success in obtaining money in London on their unconvertible Bonds renders additional legislation of much less importance than when the bill was introduced."

We are glad to know this. Our remarks of Monday were purposely penned to elicit information. It is satisfactory to know that the bill before the Legislature to add $2,000,000 has lost its importance. We sincerely hope for the sake of the Company that it will now be withdrawn or laid on the table of the Senate where it originated. Notwithstanding the gentlemanly and semi-official intimation that we wrote for the "shorts," we say in all candor that the Panama enterprise now, as ever, has our earnest wishes for success and abundant profit—the latter certainly more probable with $7,000,000 debt and stock than a profuse expenditure of $2,000,000 additional, no matter under what pretext. The indignation at the suggestion that some steamship combination or costly extension of the road on the Pacific coast, might be contemplated, is wholly gratuitous. Equally good men have run into such extravagances under the plea of adding splendor or increased success to the enterprises committed to their charge, and as in this case, without consulting their creditors or stockholders or enlightening the public. That there has, confessedly, been something too much of this, of late years, was the sole motive to our suggestions. We are not particularly sensitive to the insinuation of writing for *Bull* or *Bear*, but we scarcely looked for it from the Panama Railroad Managers. If they will only close their cost account at $7,000,000 we shall be good friends again.

The Chief Engineer of the Wabash Valley Road has recently made a circular report to the Directors of the Company on the progress and condition of the work. The expenditure on the line of 255 miles, amounts to $5,260,000. This includes the entire right of way and depôt grounds at all important points. The last are particularly important at Toledo. The graduation and masonry are nearly completed. The timber and iron for the bridges delivered on the line of the road, and iron rails equal to 150 miles of the work, are also on the ground. The estimate for further expenditure, including equipment, is $1,580,000. June is fixed as the period for opening the work from Toledo to Huntington. The character of the masonry, and of the work generally, is highly spoken of, as being superior to most of the Western roads. The progress of the connecting lines west is favorably noticed, and the prospect of local and through business on the line, when completed, confidently referred to—[illegible] million net revenue estimated as the result per annum of the freight and passenger traffic. The report is signed by Mr. WARREN COLBURN, Chief Engineer, and commended to the attention of the Stockholders by Mr. EDWARD WHITEHOUSE, Treasurer.

A legal correspondent, who takes issue with us in regard to the completeness of the special Statutes of New-York and Illinois against the plea of usury by Railroad Corporations, discusses, at some length, in the present number of our paper, the validity of Railway negotiations. We question the practical good likely to result from such discussions, but as our correspondent writes, undisguisedly, as a lawyer, we do not feel at liberty to reject the claim he makes upon our columns. We are very far from believing that the day has arrived, in this commercial country, when questions so nearly affecting its honor and credit as the validity of Railway Bonds, negotiated in good faith, are to be determined by the Courts on technical points of law. No such alternative, we venture to add, would have been thought of, in this community, but for the recent case of the New-Haven Railroad Managers and counselors, who have made themselves plaintiffs in the Supreme Court against the parties most deeply injured by the rascality of their agent, and who ought, in truth, to occupy the relation of prosecutors, instead of defendants in this case.

The March interest on the Bonds of the Covington and Lexington Railroad Company, first and second mortgage, and also the Bonds of the Company endorsed by the city of Covington, will be paid by Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & Co., No. 52 Wall-street.

The following letter from the Chairman of the Assembly Bank Committee in 1853, touching a charge which was made against the Superintendent, by the Editor of the *Tribune*, in his correspondence with that gentleman, has been placed at our disposal:

YONKERS, Friday, Feb. 23, 1855.

HON. D. B. ST. JOHN: Mr. HORACE GREELEY's letter to you, under date of Aug. 11, 1853, as published in the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES of this morning, seemingly, if not intentionally, impugns the motives of the author of the Weekly Statement Bank Bill, as it is called. I deem it due to you, as well as in justice to myself, to state that in introducing said bill I acted solely upon my own responsibility, and without the approval (so far as I know) of a single Bank officer in the City of New-York. One gentleman, it is true, on learning that I contemplated such a movement, gave to it, at first, his hearty concurrence; but, subsequently, on ascertaining the views of his associates, he wrote to me, requesting that I would not press the matter before the Legislature.

You are quite correct in stating, that on my mentioning the subject to you, you dissented from the policy or expediency of such a measure.

As to the assertion of Mr. GREELEY, that "*the law was framed expressly to favor the Times at the expense of its rivals*," I pronounce both it, as well as the supposition that such was the case, to be entirely without foundation. I had only a limited acquaintance with any of the editors or proprietors of that paper, and never exchanged a word with either respecting the bill previous to its passage; nor had I any information which could lead me to *suspect* even what particular newspaper you might designate under the law. *After* the passage of the act, I was often solicited on behalf of several of the city papers to exert any influence I might have with you to procure the weekly advertisements for one of their respective journals. That I never did speak to you in favor of any particular paper, you well know.

Yours respectfully, RUSSELL SMITH,

Chairman of the Bank Committee of the Assembly, in 1853.

Railway Bonds—Legal Points.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In your paper of Friday last I notice an allusion to the subject of the Usury laws in their application to the Bonds of the Illinois Central Railroad Company. You say: "There is nothing in the suspicion of the plea of usury by the Company at a future day. The Statute acts of the States of New-York and Illinois, quoted yesterday, prove this." In this you are *literally* correct. But if the inference should be drawn from this, that by reason of these laws the enforcement of the Bonds of this Company cannot hereafter be defeated on the ground of usury, such an inference would be totally at variance with the law upon the subject. This is a question of exceeding great importance—not to be summarily dismissed by the citation of a special remedial statute, and declaring that *that* "settles the question." It does *not* settle the question, nor in any manner affect the question. The question is *not* whether the *Corporation* can repudiate their obligations by the plea of usury, but whether *any party* interested to defeat their collection—as, for instance, a bondholder or creditor whose contract is not tainted with usury—may prevent their enforcement upon that ground. I will endeavor, as briefly as possible, to place this subject in such a light that it shall be obvious to every one that the laws which you have published in no manner affect this latter question.

The law of 1850 provides as follows: "No Corporation shall hereafter interpose the defence of usury in any action."

It was not the purpose, nor is it at all the legal effect of this simple provision, to act upon the *contract* of the Corporation itself. That is left precisely where the Usury Laws of 1837 placed it. By that law it is made the express and imperative duty of the Courts to declare usurious contracts to be void—to restrain prosecutions upon them for their collection, and to order them to be surrendered and canceled, in all cases where it shall be made to appear before them—not by the plea and testimony of the defendant in the action, but *by any sufficient proof whatever*—that the contract was made in violation of the Usury statute.

Those acquainted with the history and particular purpose of the enactment of 1850, understand perfectly well that it was designed to sustain the credit of a Company whose Bonds *had already been* issued at usurious rates of interest. A law which should declare those Bonds valid, notwithstanding their usurious taint, would have been void upon its face. All that could be done, constitutionally, was to prohibit the interposition of the defence of usury in suits upon the Bonds. This being a law—affecting the *remedy*, merely, and not the contract—would be a constitutional law.

This distinction between laws affecting the remedy, and laws affecting the contract, is irrevocably established and perfectly familiar to the profession. To make this matter more plain to the unprofessional reader, it would be constitutionally competent for the Legislature to declare that "no action shall be brought upon any promissory note after the lapse of one year from its maturity." This law, it has been decided, affects the *remedy*, and although incidentally it may impair the obligation of contracts by preventing their enforcement, it is nevertheless valid. It would not be constitutionally competent for the Legislature to declare that "no contract for the sale of any goods exceeding $10 in value shall be valid unless the same shall have been reduced to writing." Such a law would be invalid, because it would obviously impair the obligation of existing contracts. The usury law of 1837 had fixed the character of contracts and the rights of parties under them, which had been made after that time and prior to 1850, in contravention of its provisions. The Legislature of that year then could not constitutionally declare that contracts which had been made by corporations in violation of the usury law of 1837, should nevertheless be valid; but it could declare that corporations should not repudiate their contracts by pleading usury in a court of justice. And it *might* have declared, *but did not*, that the usurious contracts of corporations should *thereafter* be valid.

I trust that I have thus far succeeded in rendering apparent the precise purpose and legal operation of the enactment of 1850. Notwithstanding that act, the usurious contracts of corporations made and to be executed in this State, are subject, in all things, to the existing provisions of the Usury law of 1837, with the single exception that corporations themselves cannot interpose the defence of usury in actions against them, and inasmuch as under the law of 1837, any person interested to defeat the enforcement of those contracts, may obtain an injunction restraining their prosecution, and upon sufficient evidence, procure a judicial order for their surrender and cancelation; it is not correct to say that the usurious Bonds of the Illinois Central Railroad Company are not liable to be defeated, because they are usurious.

I notice also in your issue of the same date, as well as in the columns of your cotemporaries, an extract from the law of Illinois, incorporating the "Wabash Valley Railroad Company," by which it is provided "that any Corporation of that State may dispose of its Bonds at such rate of discount as it may deem best for the interest of the Company." If this law could be applied to the Bonds of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, it would be somewhat important to know if the law was passed in June, 1853, or in January, 1855—the latter date is given in your paper, the former in the Tribune. If the latter is the true date, it will be seen that it was passed after the date of the last issue of Bonds of this Company which is Sept. 1, 1854; if the former, it was passed after the date of the first issue, which was April, 1851.

But the law itself is in no manner pertinent to the subject. The Bonds of the Illinois Central Railroad Company *are all made* and *dated* in *New-York*, and they are stipulated to be paid, both interest and principal, at *the office of the Company in the City of New-York*. Wheresoever they are sought to be enforced, they are governed by the laws of New-York, so far as the question of usury is concerned, and by the laws of no other State.

In all cases of contracts made and to be performed in a State whose laws declare such contracts void, as usurious, they are *void everywhere*—even though the law of the place of the domicil of the parties allows such contracts—even though the law of the place where suit is brought to enforce them, allows such contracts. "The question whether a contract should be declared void for usury, or not," says Judge STORY, "depends not upon the *lex fori*, not upon the *lex domicilii*, but upon the *lex loci contractus*—if it is not valid by the law of the State where it *was made*, and *is to be performed*, it is not valid and cannot be enforced anywhere."

Judge STORY, in his greatest work—that upon "The Conflict of Laws"—discusses this subject fully in the 291st and the following sections, reviewing all the leading authorities both in this country and in Europe—under the Common Law and the Civil Law. Upon the general principle which I have stated there is no conflict whatever. In our own State the doctrine is considered and established in the case of Hosford *vs.* Nichols, 1 Paige's Reports, 220. In the Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of Andrews *vs.* Pond, 13 Peters' Reports, 65—*et seq.*

It will not answer, I assure you, to meet this subject of usury in its application to our Railroad Securities by citations of wholly irrelevant statutes, either of Illinois or New-York. However disagreeable the task may be, however dissonant to public feeling and public sentiment, by far the better course would be to look the matter boldly in the face, admit what cannot truly or honestly be denied, and endeavor earnestly to ascertain if no adequate means can be provided by further legislation to avert the impending evil.

JURIS CONSULT.

Exchange and Freight at New-Orleans.

From the New-Orleans Shipping List, Feb. 21.

As we noticed at the date of our previous report, the market has continued to be comparatively bare of bills on England, whilst on the contrary the supply of bills on France, and on the North, both on time and at sight, has been ample for the existing inquiry. The demand for all descriptions of bills has continued active, and the sales, notwithstanding the very small supply, have been large and consequently at good rates to the seller, more particularly, however, for time bills on New-York. There are few bills, with bills of lading on England offering, and we therefore omit the quotation. Other descriptions range at from 8@8½ ℔ cent. premium. The market for sight funds ranged from ¼@½ ℔ cent. discount, with but a very moderate demand; but 60 days' drafts (good signatures) sell readily at from 2@2½ ℔ cent. discount, according to classification. We quote Sterling 8@8½ ℔ cent. premium. Francs 5.26@5.27½ ℔ dollar. New-York and Boston 60 days', 2@2½ ℔ cent. discount. Bankers' bills 1¼@1½ ℔ cent. discount. Sight funds ¼@½ ℔ cent. discount.

The freight market has been very quiet since our last report, and we have no new engagements of American ships to foreign ports to notice. Two British ships have been put on the berth for Liverpool, one at 7-16d. and the other, (not classed) at 13-32d., at which rate she has engaged most of her cargo. Some few small lots are also reported to have been shipped in American ships at the same rate, although masters generally are demanding 7-16d. Nearly all the ships on the berth for Havre are engaged full at ⅞ cent. Coastwise very dull for heavy freight, and not much of any kind offering at the moment.

New-Jersey Bank Statement.

The following table will show the circulation, specie, discounts and deposits of the New-Jersey Incorporated Banks at the close of 1854:

	Circulation.	Specie.	Deposits.	Discounts.
Mec. & Manf. Tre'n	$161,947	$43,958	$109,708	$394,831
Farmers' Mt. Holly	59,456	21,439	79,359	196,868
Far. & Mec. Rahway	73,718	31,578	69,632	251,470
Burling'n, Medford	82,316	17,056	32,473	141,468
Farmers', Wantage	89,429	6,646	12,838	153,234
State, Camden	170,564	72,631	330,838	669,061
Morris Co. Morris'n	104,630	8,039	58,091	190,970
Mechanics', Newark	177,377	57,500	338,477	839,524
Trenton Banking Co.	185,114	60,248	124,068	490,399
Newark Bank'g & Ins.	203,174	50,264	330,436	963,771
Mechanics', Burl'g't'n.	40,896	24,338	78,848	133,771
Belvidere	221,280	31,618	48,243	378,478
State, Elizabeth	125,947	29,077	120,858	392,332
State, N. B.	208,365	34,921	186,444	419,433
Far. & Mech. M'n P't.	57,446	18,098	37,366	151,887
Somerset Co.	136,466	22,439	31,218	157,373
Cumberland, Bridgeton	97,687	27,969	40,128	161,945
Salem Banking Co.	111,728	60,763	95,281	153,287
Union, Dover	124,060	13,492	34,982	237,201
Sussex, Newton	210,006	33,955	75,177	316,797
State, Newark	152,836	88,717	386,466	873,526
Orange, Orange	86,681	19,294	40,184	198,372
Total	$2,882,083	$752,885	$2,728,181	$7,716,930

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Feb. 26.

Our COTTON market is firm at previous rates. Sales to-day, 3,500 bales. MOLASSES sells at 18½c. BACON Sides 7c. STERLING EXCHANGE, 8@9 ℔ cent. premium.

CHARLESTON, Monday, Feb. 26.

At our COTTON market to-day, sales were made of 3,500 bales at prices ranging from 3½@8⅝c. A firm tone prevails.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Northern Light, for California, via Nicaragua—Wells, Fargo & Co.'s messenger, Adams & Co.'s messenger, J. S. Potter, wife and child, W. S. Mullen, wife and child, J. L. Miller and wife, child and servant, Mrs. H. S. Beale, 2 children and servant, L. Keene, J. Gummings, O. Scudder, B. Mooney, Jas. Otis, Miss C. Thompson and servant, Miss Ellen Peters, M. F. Wayned, A. F. Rice, C. Peters, Wm. Law, J. Ireman, John Ireman, Jas. McLane, C. Fisher and wife, H. Emmons, C. A. Thomas, Jas. King and wife, W. L. Munson, G. K. Weston, W. E. Brooks, Wm. Lucy, F. Gulling and wife, M. Gulling and wife, T. Munday, A. Abbott, E. Gurney, N. Gurney, J. Blood, R. Winthrop, Jas. E. Blood, J. Dupew, P. Vesey, J. Vesey, John Murray, T. Murray, Thos. Drew, Jas. Drew, J. Homer, R. Palmer, H. Fry, A. Smith, Wm. Reed, A. Church, Wm. Muller, Wm. Jones, E. C. [illegible], A. W. Lowman, R. G. Lowman, D. Jones, C. Miller, J. Klein, M. E. Libby, S. Smith, J. H. Foster, B. H. Wise, E. Purcell, Mrs. Ann Dunston and 4 children, J. B. Pierce, D. [illegible] and [illegible] children, Wm. S. Anable, wife and 3 children, A. W. Smith, wife and infant, Mrs. Jas. Maples and infant, Mrs. Jane Fairchild, Jos. Robinson, Miss Irving, F. Bowers, G. F. Putnam, A. C. Hill, J. G. Briggs, John Kesley, Miss A. Keeler, John Gasser, and 220 in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Knoxville, from Savannah—W. H. Elliott, J. E. Parkman, Wm. Allen, E. W. Kellogg, Nelson Bryan, S. E. Ludlow, J. Humphrey, J. H. Lucas, James Buell, B. Plumb, James O'Hare, L. Smith, J. Smith, Wm. Kane, J. Johnson, J. Kyle, Mr. Gordon, G. S. Nichols, H. J. Granberry, A. Knapton, J. Lipman, Mrs. C. Pratt and servant and child, M. Cohen, N. Clark, G. E. Abbott, lady and son, S. H. Andrews, G. Spencer, G. Hastings, J. L. Knapp, Henry Taylor, A. McLaughlin, F. Dodge, W. H. Smith, S. Blood, J. W. Anglin, lady and 3 child, Noble Lyon, W. E. Butler, Miss Isabel Merchant, and 24 in the steerage.

In steamship James Adger, from Charleston—Miss Boswell, Mrs. M. A. Cain, Mrs. C. Parker, S. Bonnell and lady, T. Salmon and lady, C. E. Franklin, C. Howard, G. Gregory, T. R. Tremont, J. B. Reed, W. Rathbone, J. W. Terry, C. J. Mabbett, W. H. Payer, T. L. Davis, H. Goldsmith, and 28 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 6 38 | Sun sets........ 5 40 | Moon sets...... 5 19

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 3 21 | Gov. Island..... 3 40 | Hell Gate...... 5 23

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK............TUESDAY, FEB. 27.

Cleared.

Steamship Northern Light, Tinklepaugh, San Juan, C. Morgan.

Ships Dorcas, Prince, Cork, Nesmith & Sons; Southport, Wilson, Savannah, Demill & Co.; John Howard, Cotter, Savannah, Scranton & Tallman; Silas Greenman, Morgan, Savannah, Everett & Brown; Monsoon, Baker, San Francisco, Nesmith & Sons; Cathaya, (Br.) Winder, Belfast, B. Irving & Co.; Camden, Gould, Charleston, Dunham & Dimon.

Barks Elberta, Nichbors, Cardenas, Peck & Co.; Cadet, Guide, Belize, J. Lex; Kanawha, Towne, Buenos Ayres, Carlisle & Zimmerman.

Brigs Louisa Robinson, Philadelphia, McCready, Mott & Co.; Helen Maria, Perce, Frankfort, Pillsbury & Bradford; Winyaw, Hancock, Cadiz, B. F. Buck & Co.; East Wind, Lavender, Jacmel, Brett, Son & Co.; Azelia, Morrison, Malaga, Harbeck & Co.; Rebecca Frances, Bay, Humacoa, H. D. Brookman & Co.

Schrs. C. Hall, Rogers, Fredericksburg, Johnson & Slagle; Wake, O'Neal, Wilmington, E. S. Powell; Magnolia, Nickerson, Baltimore, J. W. McKee; James Grice, Rogers, Union Island, Peck & Church; Onward, Burgess, Key West, Walsh & Chase; Sunny South, Simmons, Washington, J. H. Matthews; Connecticut, Day, Newbern, Davis & Holmes; D. Babson, Morse, Boston Island, T. Gilmartin; John Hand, Smith, Salem, Mersels & Lovejoy; S. Gilliam, Crowell, Boston, S. W. Lewis; E. F. Lewis, Crowell, Portland, S. W. Lewis; W. A. Ellis, Nichols, Wilmington, McCready, Mott & Co.; Catharine Eliza, (Old.) Alberry, Oporto, Hennings, Muller & Gosling; Magnolia, Barley, Belfast, H. D. Brookman & Co.; J. G. Collier, Mathis, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; E. L. Perry, Thomas, Beaufort, Davis & Holmes.

Steamer Caledonia, Morley, Baltimore, Cromwell's line.

Arrived.

Steamship James Adger, Turner, Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. On Monday, at 1 A. M., 30 miles S. W. of Cape Hatteras, signalized steamship Augusta, from New-York, bound to Savannah; 2) A. M., 15 miles S. W. of Cape Hatteras, signalized steamship Southerner, from New-York, bound to Charleston; 12 miles N. of Cape Hatteras, passed bark Caroline.

Steamship Knoxville, Ludlow, Savannah, 64 hours, with mdse. and passengers to S. L. Mitchill. Passed in the river brig R. A. Lawton, Gardiner, for Cardenas, and ship E. H. Mills, from New-York, and ship Stephen Crowell.

Ship Heber, Studley, New-Orleans 31 ds., with mdse. to Eagle & Hazard.

Schr. Beaver, Griffin, Charleston, S. C., 5 ds., with fish to master.

Schr. Alfred Barratt, Colyer, Port Mahon, Del., with corn to A. Barratt.

Propeller Piedmont, (Cromwell's line,) Fox, Baltimore, with cotton to J. Riley.

Propeller Westernport, (Cromwell's line,) Hall, Baltimore, with mdse. to J. Riley.

Schr. Alabama, Morris, Smyrna, Del., corn to B. N. Fox.

Schr. Mary Adelaide, Hackerman, Virginia, oysters.

S. hr. Far, Osborn, Baltimore 7 ds., with coal.

Below.

Ship London, (packet,) Hubbard, London and Portsmouth Jan. 8, with mdse. and passengers to Grinnell & Minturn.

WIND—During the day, N. W.

Sailed.

Steamship Northern Light, Tinklepaugh, San Juan, Nic.; ships Monsoon, Baker, San Francisco; Great Western, Furber, Liverpool; Sea Belle, Lollard, Gibraltar; W. A. Platenius, Beaufort, Savannah; brigs H. A. Stephenson, Smith, Mobile; Amelia, Morrison, Malaga.

By Telegraph.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 25—The Samuel L. Mitchill, from Augusta, has arrived—all well.